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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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'FRISCO HUNGARIANS

Join Socialist Labor Party—Trades Union Policy Prompts Their Action.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 7—There has been in this city for some time past, a body of men, worthy descendants of that world historic tartar race, now better known by the name of Hungarians, in ancient times called Hunnens; the same who, under their famous leader, Attila, made the empires of Europe shake. Now, this body of men seem to have been imbued with a spirit somewhat similar to the spirit that animated their great ancestors. In fact, all the difference existing, as fas as we could learn, was that their great ancestors, being nomads, had been moved by the spirit of race consciousness, while these men being modern wage workers, are governed by the spirit of class consciousness. This being the case, they would not remain idle, so they organized a Socialist Educational Club. Having been organized a couple of months, and the national campaign being on, the great question came up before their organization as to "What is the Difference Between the Socialist Labor Party and the 'Socialist', or Social Democratic party?"

This question had to be settled right. So they decided to have a debate, in which a representative of each of the two organizations mentioned above would discuss this question on the merits of principle and tactics. They informed Morrow Lewis, organizer of the "Socialists" in this burg of their project and were answered that they could rest assured that the Social Democratic party would be well represented. Then they appeared before Section San Francisco, Socialist Labor Party. Our body elected three men to meet individually in debate whomsoever the "Socialists" might send. In order to make sure that a "Socialist" would be present, Comrade Kampf went himself to the editor of the San Francisco Tageblatt, a local "Socialist" paper, informing him of the matter, asking him to be present and represent his party. The debate was to have taken place in the German language, in Scandia Hall, City Hall avenue, Sunday before election, at three o'clock.

Well, the Sunday came; the meeting took place, every representative of the S. L. P. was there, but no "Socialists". At 3 o'clock a gathering of about a hundred was called to order. Still no "Socialists" were in sight. The chairman, after having inquired whether there were any representatives of the "Socialist" party present, and being answered in the negative, requested the comrades of the Socialist Labor Party to put forward one of their men to speak for his party. Comrade Kampf took the floor and expressed his regret over the fact that no representative of the "Socialist" party was present at this time, suggesting that this body should wait a little longer, giving them another half hour to appear. This was accepted and, at the end of that time no "Socialist" having appeared Comrade Kampf again took the floor and informed his audience that there was no excuse on earth for the "Socialists" not being present, and that only cowardice had prevented them from attending. Comrade Kampf showed up the anarchistic phases of the "Socialist" party. How in different portions of the country that party assumes a different expression, largely on account of having no official organs of its own, all of their organs being owned by private individuals, run for private gain. The owners of these papers are always fishing for support. As a necessary result the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party is nothing more than a mess of confusion and fusion.

Comrade Kampf, continuing, showed that after the Socialist Labor Party had learned the necessity of having an economic movement standing on the class principle, which would not permit itself to be governed by capitalist labor fakirs of the Sammy Gompers' type, and had therefore organized the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, these privately owned papers became one of the largest factors in calling into existence the "Socialist" movement. These are too cowardly to grapple with the Trades Union Question, because they are afraid that they will lose the financial support of the pure and simple trade unions as well as the hold they have on the middle class and the capitalist parties. These individuals, carrying pure and simple advertisements in their papers, along with the announcements of different capitalist parties, could not, without sacrificing their own material interests follow the Socialist Labor Party in these principles. Thus it was with these men not a question of class principles but rather a question of private material interest. "Das liebe Selbst" as we say in German was put above the interest of the party. Out of this difference had grown the difference of trade union policy. The "Socialist" party endorsing the American Federation of Labor, and the Socialist Labor Party, in opposition, standing on the class principle uncompromisingly, as the enemy of that body by supporting the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

There were enough men in the hall, who had learned to their bitter experience, that Sammy Gompers' unions are not working class organizations. So it can be easily understood that when Comrade Kampf, turned the X-Ray on that institution, showing it up well, with its Chinese walls of high initiation fees, and so forth, that he was greeted with lots of applause.

After the comrade had finished by explaining the disgraceful methods of "boring from within", as pursued by the "Socialist" party, the Hungarians opened the floor for discussion and they had some lively debates in their own language for about another hour or so.

Before closing the meeting, a resolution was presented demanding that their organization should become affiliated with the Socialist Labor Party. The resolution was passed upon and they have been since regularly admitted as a branch of Section San Francisco. Thus Section San Francisco is now composed of two branches with a general committee of six.

Let us welcome these comrades into the fighting S. L. P. and may they be ever animated by the spirit that dictated their actions in joining us!

P. S. It has since been learned that Lewis, organizer of the "Socialists" had requested about a half dozen to be present at this meeting, but they all seemed to have got scared.

Press Committee, Section San Francisco, Cal.

AN EDUCATIONAL MOVE.

To the young comrades of the S. L. P.:

Possibly twenty young comrades in Ohio had under consideration last summer a course of study in American and European history, English language and literature and economics, which I had promised to conduct. At the time this course was spoken of, I was about to accept a college position which would have given me the necessary time and opportunity to conduct the work. As a result of my undertaking the work in which I am now engaged, it is impossible to direct such a course as had been planned. As no one else has volunteered to take it up I shall furnish as good a substitute as the circumstances will permit. During the next few issues of the Weekly, possibly twice a month, there will appear more or less suggestive articles upon the fields of study marked out. These articles will merely point out the best literature to be read and how to go about it. The lists of books, with the critical comments, may be saved and consulted from time to time. Then, in the future, as the work proceeds, perhaps the editor of The People might be persuaded to open a little special question-box for students. Comrades should arrange to purchase a few of the books mentioned in each field (these will receive special mention), and make use of public libraries for others. Where no good public library exists, a number of comrades may arrange to purchase different books, and exchange.

The series will be commenced next week by an article on the study of Ancient History. I have asked Mr. Abbott, Instructor in History at the University of Michigan, to favor us with an article on the study of the English language and literature. I trust that Comrade De Leon may help us in the general field of economics. The extent of the work will depend, of course, upon the interest manifested. The preparation of approved courses of study, and eventually the establishment of free training schools for our membership is a line of work for which I hope our Party may in the future make provision. But during the coming year, it seems the slight help which such a series as is herein proposed may offer is all that can be done. It will give me pleasure to receive suggestions.

Most fraternally,
Frank A. Bohn.

Moline, Ill., Dec. 22.

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Wages and Labor

[From the Sydney People, organ of the S. L. P. of Australia.]

To understand how wages are determined it is necessary to be first acquainted with the wage-earners relationship to the system of capitalist production, and to extend the range of inquiry from particular or individual cases to the wider range of generality.

Wage-labor is a commodity, i.e., possesses the quality of exchange-value with all other commodities. For instance, a bootmaker exchanges with his employer, say, ten hours' labor for 8s and exchanges the 8s for a hat, or a coat, or for so much bread. The transaction in exchange represents that the ten hours' labor is exchangable with all other kinds of commodities. For this 8s the worker produces a commodity called boots, which belong to the capitalist who purchased the labor-power, he in turn exchanges this commodity by such similar mode or process with other commodities, such as machinery, raw material, productive labor, etc. The peculiar difference between the commodities labor and boots is, that while labor-power is generally sold for the cost of reproducing energy and laborers the boot owner exchanges the boots in excess of the cost of their production in the shape of profit. A pair of boots may cost twenty minutes' labor in the process of production, but before the labor-owner or seller can acquire a pair of these boots he will have to give in exchange probably sixty minutes labor-power. It will thus be seen that the wages received by the worker in exchange for labor represents in reality food, clothing and shelter—the upkeep, and the propagation of laborers.

To find out how this wage is determined it is necessary to take into consideration the ruling principle of capitalist production, and the relationship to which labor stands.

Profit is the pivot around which capitalist production swings, and the determining factor competition, by supply over demand, or vice versa. Labor is the creator of all values-in-exchange, of all commodities, and the cost of the labor-power embodied in any given commodity determines its cost of production. Therefore, the capitalist who can place upon the market a commodity, embodying the qualities of similar commodities therein, more cheaply by reason of cheaper labor-power or wage-saving mechanism, has his rivals at his mercy until such time as they adapt themselves to the changed conditions. This in its turn must affect the workers' wages sooner or later and in some degree or other. This labor-power requires to be constantly reproduced by means of food, clothing, shelter and education, which in the field of production, must be of a certain quality to be of profit-producing efficiency. Wages, then, are the cost of producing efficient labor-power, generally spoken of as the standard of living, and this cost is the determining factor in the cost of the production of all other commodities.

What happens, in the arena of capitalistic commodity production is that everything is produced for sale with a view of receiving more than the actual cost of any such article in the shape of profit, and the price of which comes within the operations of supply and demand which is the regulating pendulum of price. With the supply of labor greatly in excess of demand the price of such labor will be forced down to the lowest point of producing efficiency, even, at times, below the margin of actual subsistence, as exemplified in India, where it is evidenced that laborers periodically die off per force of wages falling below the point of subsistence. Neither is it necessary to look to India for this illustration. It is a striking example in England to-day, as signified by Messrs. Booth and Rowntree, in their valuable treatment of working class life in London and York, and pronounced in the industrial life of England in its infantile stage of capitalism, when labor power was so plentiful that it was regarded by the factory owners as being far more profitable to work out all the labor-energy within a short period and draw fresh supplies from the quantity offered for sale rather than maintain the standard of prolonged efficiency.

Of course, this condition could only be maintained so long as there existed a plentitude of labor-force—a constantly augmenting reserve force, a replenishing army of unemployed. Conversely, with an excessive demand for labor-force and a limited supply available a reversed result is obtained as will be readily acknowledged, the laborer being in a position to demand a greater proportion of his product. Even under so rare a favorable condition as the one latterly stated, the labor-seller is confined within the limited range of competition or the capacity of the market to purchase, the capitalist buyer having to regulate the cost of production with the anticipated possibility of reaping profits, therefore, labor is reduced within the bounds of that possibility even though the supply be not over-abundant. Wages are determined, correctly speaking, by the cost, expressed in food, clothing and shelter—the standard of living—necessary for efficiently keeping, propagating and developing a laborer, the character of fluctuation being regulated by supply and demand—by the intensity of the competition for life.

Labor being a perishable commodity is more sensible to this guiding principle of capitalism than commodities whose deliquescent properties are reduced by preventative measures, as instanced by tinned commodities. Take any commodity other than labor power, say, fish, jam, corned beef, fruit, etc., put it through a scientific process, encase it within a coat of tin, seal down, place on a shelf and let it remain for twelve months, at the end of that period the owner would still have an exchangeable commodity represented in the tin of fish, or jam, or whatever else it may be; on the other hand, take labor-power, encase it in a suit of mail, place it on a shelf for the same period, what will be found? A commodity possessing an exchange-value in relationship with other commodities, a value equal to the commodity before placed on the same shelf? No, indeed, all that is left is a skeleton, whose bones is not considered to be of equal value to those of the hog as a fertilizer. Labor-commodity is super-sensitive to the force that regulates the process of fluctuation as observed in the chaos of capitalistic production for profit.

Viewed from the surface of things it would appear as though trade unions and compulsory arbitration courts determined and regulated wages, but on closer survey it will be found that while influencing to a more or less degree, with the final searchlight or in the last analysis, it is discovered that trade unions merely as trades unions are not the real potent factors in determining and regulating wages.

It is argued by some that "supply and demand" does not affect wages where combination is concerned, and concrete illustrations are cited to strengthen the contention, consequently it is pointed out that in a given calling where there are, say, one thousand members all combined within a union, half of whom are employed, while the other half are unemployed, yet the actual and relative wage of the unit employed remains as before, if, then, the "supply and demand" law was an immutable power, how comes it that the wage does not fall in proportion to the supply over demand?

Let us here state that supply and demand is not an immutable or unalterable law, as the law of gravitation, is not, in fact, a natural law in any stretch of imaginable degree, but, rather, a condition subject to the domination of the force of collective conscious action in the domain of regulation. This divergence from the real point of contention weighs to some extent on the result aimed at, btu is, nevertheless, much by the way, and beyond the jurisdiction of starving labor.

Coming back to the query. It will readily be conceded that under a circumstance wherein the trade union influenced this surplus labor-power to corner itself up to the ruling price, the effect of its presence would be minimiezd and the competitive law effectively evaded. But it should always be borne in mind that the owner of labor-commodity has necessities, and to maintain efficiency these necessities must be attended to—the body nutrified, that those necessities—need for food, clothing, shelter—of the workers would only permit this condition to continue for a limited period, and with no revival in that particular trade the limit when a fall in wages must inevitably follow would eventually be reached, and "supply and demand" triumph by reason of these necessities.

Another point. Australia produces primary commodities for a competing market outside of itself—the world's market—in which America, Canada, Argetine, Russia and Denmark, etc., take part with primary production. Take dairy produce, butter, wheat, or coal, it matters little what is the case, so long as it is subject to the same symptoms and to which a similar test is to be applied. As "our" wheat is much in evidence just now, it will serve the purposes of analysis admirably. Wheat is selling at 4s. a bushel, yielding a fair profit above the cost of production, the cost of labor involved in its production, the latter cost being 3s. per bushel, and maintained by combination of workers. Canada, for example, reduces this cost by a process of cheapening production of the average bushel to 2s. with the aid of machinery, while the Argentine produces a like result by less costly labor, with a relatively reduction in cost of maintaining the laborer, in what position would the combined laborers find themselves? In this position: That the owners and controllers of Australian wheat production would find themselves outside the margin of profitable production unless they adapted themselves to the changed conditions by force of cheapening the cost of production, and whether it be by applying machinery or reducing the standard of living the workers suffer. If by reducing the standard of living the standard of efficiency is thereby jeopardized to the level of unprofitableness, the service of the machine must be requisitioned, the exigences of capitalist production-for-profit demanding it in spite of any moral conceptions of the demoralizating effects resulting therefrom. Trade unions, consequently, would be impotent even as a check in such a contingency, a contingency that looms large to-day, not as a theory or a diseased imagination, but as a demonstrated fact. Applied to any industry wherein the product of one worker is brought into competition with the product of another worker in a like industry, internally operating or externally operating, the same reasoning will hold good, and a like result flow. Whether the result rises from the competition of worker with worker concretely, or, in the abstract, product with product, is a matter of no moment, for in the final processes of reasonable clarification, labor competing with labor floats serenely to the surface.

As to the determining or regulating influence of compulsory arbitration it, too, is swept out to sea by a similar economic flood-tide, and what limited power remained with trades unionism to turn its course by the withdrawal of labor-force from the field of production, is, under industrial arbitration, made impossible.

If an arbitration award given in favor of any industrial union of employees is of a character that renders it impossible for the owner to compete profitably with a rival not so conditioned, or conditioned more favorably, he must needs resort to some cheapening device if he would survive. Four alternatives present themselves to the profit-getting mind: (1) Speeding up the producing efficiency of the employee; (2) introduction of wage-saving machinery; (3) falsifying wage and time-sheets; or (4) economic extinction as an employer to be levelled to the rank of wage-earner, or, what is more probable, to the lower depth of labor-hawker, an unemployed man.

In the process of speeding up, the extent to which this can be pushed will be, obviously, regulated by the condition of the labor-market. If in case the labor-market is so nicely conditioned that the labor-seller can successfully frustrate the excessive demand for more of his commodity by the capitalist employer, recourse to the next feasible alternative, in which case the workers' fat is still in the fire, and if as a last and final resort No. 3 is brought into operation, it will only be successful to the degree that the necessities of the workers compel them to submit to such violation of an award.

Arbitration courts, too, measure awards by weighing labor and its product on the scales and decides with profit ever in view. This was illustrated in the Broken Hill award, in which the miners asked for an increase in wages based on the rise in the cost of living, but the judge determined that by so doing profits would suffer and disclaimed the application on that point. And yet the decision was hailed as a signal of victory by the labor people. This, in face of the fact that out of a total value of thirteen millions created by labor, six millions went in wages and cost of superintendence, the remaining seven millions going to reward the owners for doing nothing. That is the capitalistic conception of equity, shared, too, by a majority of workers. Here, then, the capitalist-made law of supply and demand is found insidiously creeping. And in the event of an award being made calculated to lift the cost of production above the margin of profit trade will gravitate to the point of more congenial conditions for profit-getting.

Under capitalism the more of that portion of the product of labor operating as capital that is invested in reproductive enterprises the greater the opportunity afforded the owner of labor-power to find a market for his peculiar commodity, restrict this essential character of capitalism by any means whatsoever, the inevitable result must be an overcrowded labor market—an enormously increasing army of unemployed.

No matter in what light the workers' position is looked at, he stands between the devil and the deep sea, whether he be unionist or outside a union.

In the early stages of the capitalist regime men, women and children suffered hunger and privation through lack of adequate production caused by reason of their fathers having been forced from the land that sheep might be fed instead of men. At that period it is recorded that thousands perished because of this curtailment in production; now in the last declining years of capitalism there are thousands, nay, tens of millions of human beings in the world going hungry and naked because there is more produced than the economic conditions ruling under capitalism will permit of being consumed. With the continued application of mechanical device and other improved method to facilitate production the workers position must become absolutely and relatively worse and worse as the years come and go. Year in and year out the statistical records inform us that the worker receives a declining proportion of his product and the capitalist do-nothing a correspondingly increased proportion. Hence the growing of unemployed in our midst, and an increased amount of poverty, misery and wretchedness, crime, suicide and insanity; and thus it is that the workers' existence lessens hourly in security and his degree of dependency rises.

Socialism holds out the only hope of escape from the position occupied by the worker to-day, every other way he looks merely figures out a frying pan and a fire—the worker burns anyhow under the system. Abolish it with your votes, decree through the ballot box that land and industry shall cease to be owned and controlled by private individuals and operated by a majority for the enrichment of a minority, a very small minority, that these essentials to modern human existence shall be the property of the people operated and regulated with a view of obtaining the best possible result that human intelligence can devise for the material benefit of every human being. Change the ownership of these life-generations from produce on a use basis instead of a profit basis and the bulk of mankind will cease to be any longer mere commodities, bought and sold in the market as is so much buter, eggs, or bacon, or so many head of cattle.

After reading this, roll it over in your headpiece, analyse your economic position with the object of determining how much more of a commodity you are than a man. Just think, now.

ATTENTION, BOSTON!

At the next regular meeting of Section Boston, Tuesday, January 3, 1905, election of officers will take place. It is the duty of all members to be present.

The attendance of the Press Commitee has been very poor of late—the comrades being taken up with the campaign and getting signatures. But now that this is all over, it is hoped that the comrades will attend these important meetings, which are held on the 2d-4th Tuesdays of the month. The Section meets the 1st-3d Tuesday of the month.

Frank J. Callan,
Secretary.

JERSEY GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting will take place on January 7, 8 p. m., at the National Assembly Rooms, 642 Newark avenue, Jersey City. Speakers: John J. Kinneally, August Gillhaus, Chas. Chase, and others. Chairman, George P. Herrschaft. Comrades who wish to help make this meeting a success by distributing handbills and otherwise, may call on the organizer at 65 St. Paul's avenue

N. M. Hemberg.

WHY CLERKS SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS

At this time when class lines are increasing in depth and class antagonisms sway the world, it may not be out of place to devote some little time to the consideration of the so-called brain workers.

It will prove sufficient for our purpose to include in this category accountants, cashiers, salesmen, agents, clerks and all office workers who, despite their seemingly lucrative positions, are in reality drudges and if possible, even more dependent on the whim of their master than their fellows, the "genuine" or manual wage slaves.

The clerical workers have, without a doubt, the most opportunity and inclination for self-improvement and are, as a rule, the most intelligent section of the proletariat.

Indeed, the nature of their work renders it imperative that they be such. Apropos of the purely immediate business value of their intelligence it is necessary for the future "success" of the capitalist system to have, as its breastworks, a class "interested" in its (capitalism's) propagation.

It is against such efforts that the mental worker must steel himself. He should, by reason of his greater intelligence and readier opportunity for intellectual development, take conspicuous lead in the abolition of tyranny and the realization of equity.

The peculiar position which clerical workers occupy in production—coming in touch, as they do, with both capitalists and wage slaves and which brings them so close to the management of affairs—should fit them for a better understanding of their own position in particular and of life, under capitalism, in general.

The character of their pursuits also allows of a greater choice in the line of manufacture than is enjoyed by either the employing capitalist or the industrial wage slave. In itself this should act as an eyeopener to see the uniformity of their position.

However, as though concentration and the increase in the army of the unemployed their chances for choice are eliminated and their struggle resolves into one "for a living at anything," a feeling of kinship to all workers is developed which eventually ripens into one of conscious class solidarity.

The brain workers, by reason of their superior intelligence, should know that their toil is interdependent on that of the manual workers and that it is only by the different members' performance of their different functions that production may be carried on successfully; also that the capitalist, however necessary he may seem and be under the present system, is wholly superfluous, and that production would receive a great spur by his removal.

The realization of these facts should increase their spirit of class consciousness and uniting with all branches of workers (mental and manual) sweep their common enemy, capitalism, out of existence.

Meanwhile, to counteract these (to them) baneful influences, and continuing the separation of the workers, the capitalists are making strenuous efforts. All their different mouth-pieces, including the treacherous pure and simple unions (which are termed, by the more powerful exploiters, "defenders of civilization"), sing songs of disunity, of craft divisions, of different religious and superstitious beliefs and political and personal differences.

But however much their futile attempts and lying distortions of truth may delay the impending revolution they are powerless to even change its course much less to forestall it.

And the mental workers, having passed through an evolution identical to wage slavery, shall be fit to take their place in the rank and file of the militant proletariat, when their class marches triumphantly on the citadel of capitalism and over it to the erection of the Socialist Republic under the banner with the Arm and Hammer, carried by the sturdy S. L. P.

Speed the Revolution to a victorious end.

Student Socialist.

WEEKLY PEOPLE READERS OF HOBOKEN, ATTENTION!

Chas. C. Chase will lecture Thursday, Jan. 12, at S. L. P. Headquarters, 163 Fourth street, Hoboken. "The Necessity of a Bona-fide Political and Economic Organization of the Working Class." All Weekly People readers and their friends are cordially invited. Admission free.

Julius Eck,
Organizer.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day—Its History Significance and Failure, Culminating in th Capitalist Riots of 1904.

Written by H. J. BRIMBLE,
Florence, Colorado, 1904.

FIFTH EPISODE—Continued.

A STRUGGLE THAT RAGED BENEATH THE SURFACE.

At this time the trouble in Teller County absorbed attention. The struggle in Teller county seemed to be expending itself in fights between union and non-union men, but, for all the seeming quietness, beneath the surface the contending forces struggled as fiercely as ever. That the ore supply of the Trust mills might be further curtailed, the Western Federation of Miners ordered certain leasers to quit work, and also called out the men employed on the Midget and Modoc mines. About 250 men were thus involved.

The Mine Owners' Association was not idle. It proposed to establish a central labor bureau at which all persons seeking work in and about the mines must register. The antecedents of all applicants were to be looked up, and, if satisfactory from the employers' standpoint, they were to be put to work, as vacancies occurred. It was not long before the cards issued by this bureau made their appearance. No job was guaranteed to the luckless individual thus forced to give his liberty into the keeping of the men who had shouted themselves hoarse against a similar move on the part of the unions.

When the Executive Board of the Western Federation Miners met in the city of Denver, that organization was passing through a crisis, and was, in Colorado, fighting for its very life. In Telluride the unions were disrupted and the membership proscribed. In Teller county the struggle had gained in intensity because of its seeming peacefulness. President Moyer was in jail, a victim of the open and avowed alliance between the state administration and the mine-owners, and the enemies of the union were straining every nerve to place Secretary-Treasurer Haywood "where he would be safe," the object being to cripple the union by placing its officials in jail with or without warrant of law. In addition, the union had to face the machinations of the Citizens' Alliance, which, as an auxiliary to the state administration and the Mine-Owners' Association, extended to all parts of the state.

"MILITARY NECESSITY" AND THE PRESIDENT.

In its statement to the public, the Executive Board said, among other things: "For sixty days the president of our organization has languished in the confines of a bull-pen, held under the plea of 'military necessity.' When did military necessity' become a part of the law or constitution of the state, enabling a corrupt executive to deprive a man of the priceless inheritance of constitutional liberty? When did it become lawful for a corporation mortgaged governor to clothe himself in the cloak of 'military necessity' and kidnap and imprison an American citizen who is guiltless of crime, but whose steady and unflinching manhood refuses to give quarter to the implacable foes who have decreed that the Western Federation of Miners shall be exterminated from the boundaries of Colorado?

"We have sent a message to the president of the United States calling his attention to the reign of corporate anarchy, backed and supported by the armed might of a lawless administration, but the inventor of spiked policemen's clubs, the bronco-buster that sent Federal rifles into Arizona to awe and intimidate men waging a peaceful battle in defense of right, the mighty Cæsar who declared that 'union men should be stood up against a stone wall and shot down like dogs,' lacks the courage to declare that the Federal constitution shall not be violated, and that the rights of an American citizen shall be protected from the lawless assaults of a licensed mob. We have sent our message to the Senate of the United States, but the members of the 'Millionaires' Club' on the banks of the Potomac, with but a few exceptions, have ignored our petition for an investigation of the industrial conditions in Colorado."

At the very time that he was making himself a stench in the nostrils of honest men, the governor and his coterie accepted the offer of a magnificent train placed at their disposal by the agents of George Gould, and proceeded in clouds of glory to St. Louis, there to be placed on exhibition. Of course, his half-insane adjutant-general was taken along, and while in St. Louis, Bell delivered himself of some very beautiful sentiments. Hear him:

BELL'S INSANE RAVINGS.

"If the present situation in Cripple Creek and Telluride continues, the population of the state of Colorado will consist of soldiers and the widows of anarchists and Socialists, who are forcibly resisting the authority of the state. . . .

"The strikes are practically all over. Should they break out again during my term of office they will be handled as they have in the past, and that is by force, without temporizing, arbitrating, or even discussing matters from any standpoint. The national guard of Colorado knows no politics, civil authority, or habeas corpus writs in the districts under military control. The military has, and will, run the business in connection with the civil authorities wherever convenient, and regardless of them when necessity arises."

Bell's statements require no comment. Interpreted in the light of what we know of the part played by the militia, they become luminous. I am tempted to take up this man Bell and display the spirit of the administration as exemplified in his career. But this must be deferred. Some day I hope to take it up and place on exhibition the greatest freak in the history of the labor movement.

FACILIS ES DESCENSUS AVERNI.

Easy, indeed, is the road to evil. Flushed with its successes in El Paso, Las Animas, San Miguel, and Teller counties, the party of "law and order" determined to try its hand in the city and county of Denver. The first municipal election under the new charter was to be held on May 17th and a tremendous effort was put forth by interested parties to secure the election of John W. Springer, the candidate for the mayoralty of the Republican party, the Citizens' Alliance, the Mine-Owners' Association and the state administration. Had Mr. Springer won , the circumstance would have been heralded all over the country as an indorsement of the Peabody administration and the campaign for "good government." All four of the great Denver daily papers were out for him, and ominous rumors of impending trouble filled the air. The Democratic machine was not to be allowed to steal the election this time. Ministers, Grand Army men, good citizens of all kinds, in fact, vied with each other in their appeals to mob law, "that the ballot might be kept inviolate."

Election day came and went. Springer went down to defeat. The people of Colorado awoke to the fact that the Denver papers cut but little figure after all, and that their prophecies of trouble at the polls, in the interest of the Democratic machine candidate, were just so much "hot air," designed to advance the cause of his opponent.

THE SPIRIT OF ANARCHY IN DENVER'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

But, for all that, trouble was narrowly, very narrowly, avoided. The spirit of anarchy, called into being by the desire of the capitalists and their parasites in other parts of the State to rule without let or hindrance, manifested itself in Denver on May 17th. As we write we have before us the report of the grand jury, which examined into the alleged violations of the election laws in the municipal election. What that body has to say on the matter is of great importance, weak and inconclusive as it is.

"In regard to the election on May 17th of this year for city and county officers, we found that persons managing the campaign for one of the two great political parties had on hand a large force organized and assembled here for the purpose of carrying said election by mob force, if opportunity availed. We say 'mob force' advisedly, for it was composed of men belonging to the Colorado National Guard, not only privates, but many officers. We wish here to exonerate from all part in this disgraceful procedure his excellency, Governor Peabody, as he flatly and firmly refused to allow the National Guard, as such, to be used in the nefarious business. But men were ordered to assemble in some of their armories by their officers, the bugle call was sounded in the streets of this city, and armed men sent in automobiles to a Berkeley polling precinct, accompanied by officers of the National Guard, and violence used to and upon one of the judges in that precinct; and all these proceedings were had without warrant or justification.

"The men engaged in trying to provoke riot appeared to take their orders from the political headquarters of said political party, and from the same men who maltreated the then Mayor of this city when he halted in the revolutionary plot marked out for them. Besides members of the National Guard there were many others brought here from Cripple Creek and Victor, and elsewhere, and transportation for members of the National Guard was in some instances paid by the State. This certainly was illegal. That there were not more serious consequences resulting from this attempted violence is largely due to the forbearance of the police department and the city authorities, whom the revolutionists tried to provoke into something that might appear to give them an excuse for violence. We desire to place our strongest condemnation on the whole proceeding."

A GOOD BUT INSUFFICIENT REPORT.

The above report of the grand jury is good, so far as it goes, but it hardly goes far enough. It should have stated that the party referred to is the Republican party, and that the men who maltreated the then Mayor of Denver, when he declined to go forward with the plot, were A. M. Stevenson and George Hodges, Republican machine politicians. The exoneration of Governor Peabody is out of line with the facts. He yet retains in the service of the State men who took a leading part in the movement to "preserve the purity of the ballot" by stealing the entire election, and that by force of arms. These men were paid by the State, yet the Governor has not protested, neither has he condemned the proceedings of May 17th. The fact is, he approved of them, and would have done his best to carry them through had it not been for the uproar that the usurpation would have caused, and the fact that the other side was ready for him. Peabody would have given anything to have carried this election, as it would not only have been a "vindication" of his policy, but would have had an effect upon the election of a United States Senator two years hence.

We will return to the struggle in the Cripple Creek district by saying that the man who has shouted until he is black in the face at the Governor's criminal policy elsewhere, when he was not berating the Republican party, the Citizens' Alliance and kindred organizations, found not the slightest difficulty in swallowing all these in the municipal campaign referred to. That man is T. M. Patterson, who is once more engaged in his old task of running the workers into a blind wall.

STRIKE AND BOYCOTT PRIMITIVE WEAPONS—POLITICAL ACTION RECOMMENDED.

Following the meeting of the Executive Board, the delegates to the twelfth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners met in the city of Denver. The report of the Executive Board said, in part:

"The experience of the past as recorded in the history of all organizations show us plainly that the strike and the boycott are but primitive and crude methods for the settlement of controversies between employer and employe, and that something more effective and lasting must be used as the weapon in the hands of the producers of wealth before we shall share even moderately in our production, . . . therefore we feel it a duty to recommend that independent political action be the slogan of the wage-earner, as we see in this alone the solution of the problem.

"The co-operative stores established by the Federation in the Cripple Creek district at the commencement of the strike have prospered beyond our most sanguine expectations. The Citizens' Alliance, organized for the purpose of disrupting the labor organizations of the country, has learned a bitter lesson. Many of the members of this disreputable organization have been forced into bankruptcy, while the remainder are tottering to their doom. The Federation stores in the Cripple Creek district are practically handling the business of that locality, and are well-equipped at the present time to carry on the business indefinitely."

The Executive Board little thought that they were to pay the penalty of this success.

THE INFAMOUS M'KINNEY INFAMOUSLY LIBERATED.

While the convention was in session the union men of the Cripple Creek district were chagrined at the action of District Attorney Trowbridge in nolling the case against the infamous C. H. McKinney. The District Attorney excused himself for this move, upon the ground that, as the men whom McKinney, for a price, had failed to send to the penitentiary, had escaped the machinations of their enemies, it was only fair that McKinney, too, should be turned loose. The flaw in Mr. Trowbridge's reasoning is the fact that the spy had put the question of his guilt beyond doubt, and it had nothing whatever to do with the case of Parker, Davis and Foster. Upon his discharge, McKinney was arrested on a charge of perjury, sworn to by the attorney of the Western Federation of Miners, Frank J. Hangs. McKinney was defended by the attorney of the Mine Owners' Association, who also saw to his bond. The combination of the Mine Owners' Association, Citizens' Alliance, the State administration, Bell, McKinney, Beckman, Scott, Sterling, and others equally odoriferous, gives one an insight into the character and methods of our "best people."

The delegates to the convention discussed the battle then raging in Colorado. It had been persistently charged against the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners that they had taken matters into their own hands, and it was confidently asserted that one of the first acts of the convention would be to set them back in their places. The responsibility for what had been done was assumed by the convention and a resolution to that effect was passed.

FEDERATION ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACTS OF OFFICERS.

"Whereas we, the delegates to the twelfth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, have carefully examined into and given full consideration to the strikes in the Cripple Creek, San Juan and other districts of Colorado, and the reason for the continuance thereof, and

"Whereas, we find that the said unions were fully justified in resorting to the strike to compel the mine owners to grant the employes that which a majority of 40,000 voters demanded for them, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we, the delegates to the twelfth annual convention of the Western Federaiton of Miners, individually and collectively, hereby approve of the stand taken by our brothers in the Cripple Creek, San Juan and other districts of Colorado, and pledge to them the moral and financial support of the Western Federation of Miners."

That, for good or evil, places the responsibility squarely upon the entire organization.

That the convention might be informed as to the conditions obtaining in the Cripple Creek district, a commitee was appointed to visit that place, in company of Sherman Parker, and submit a report of their findings. When the [illegible] of the committee arrived in the district they were [illegible] by the reception accorded them. They were [illegible] received by Mr. Hamlin, secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, and upon their return to Denver it seemed likely that a settlement might be affected. And then came the deluge.

THE FATAL JUNE 6.

At 2.35 a. m. a train on the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad was running slowly into the depot at Independence. A number of miners from the Findley mine were on the platform waiting for the train that was to take them home. Other miners were running down the hill toward the depot. As the engineer whistled for the station a most terrific explosion occurred, and, of the men standing on the platform, thirteen were killed and a number injured, of whom several have since died. Had the explosion taken place a few moments later, the loss of life would have been much greater.

The unfortunate victims were mangled frightfully, and, as speedily as possible, a train filled with doctors and mine owners was brought in from Cripple Creek. The bodies of the dead and the injured were placed on board and taken to Victor.

News of the horrible affair spread like wildfire all over the district. It was apparent that the crisis in the struggle was at hand. Some of the miners, expecting the worst, are said to have asked the sheriff to deputize them, that they might be in a position to defend themselves. Sheriff Robertson declined to accede to this proposal, although it became speedily evident that the mine owners were about to take the law into their own hands. By 7 a. m. the streets of Victor were thronged with an excited mob. The mine owners, by telephone, ordered the mines and samplers shut down, and the men employed therein were directed to report in Victor, with whatever arms they possessed or could get possession of.

During this time the sheriff was doing all that lay in his power to discover the perpetrators of the outrage. A wire was found, running from the depot platform to the cribbing of the Delmonico mine, having at its end a chair leg. It is supposed that the assassin used this to give him a good grip in firing the mine beneath the platform. Blood hounds were sent for, and late in the day a dog was placed on the trail.

"RESIGN OR HANG."

Shortly after 10 o'clock a meeting of the mine owners, the second of the day, was held in Victor, and drastic methods were decided upon. Sheriff Robertson was about to leave for Cripple Creek when he was waited upon by a committee and informed that his presence was required by the mine owners. At first he declined to obey and was then marched down the street to the hall. He was asked to resign by the assembled mine owners and when he demurred, a rope was exhibited and he was told that it was a question of giving up his office or his life. He then signed the paper presented to him, and as quickly as it was placed in the hands of the county commissioners, Edward Bell was appointed to his place. Then Marshal O'Connell was sent for and asked to resign by Mayor French. O'Connell refused to do so and was at once thrown out of the hall, being roughly handled by the crowd. O'Connell went straight to the store of W. J. Donnelly and armed himself with a pump shotgun. He then seized all the arms in the place and at once set about organizing a force of deputies from among the strikers. Badges were hurriedly printed at the *Record* office, and in a little while O'Connell had ninety men under arms. They were lined up on a vacant lot and sworn in by a notary public named Rider. O'Connell then attempted to arrest a number of mine owners and men allied with them, but was dissuaded from such action by Frank Woods and James C. Murphy. The crowd then dispersed. The newly-appointed sheriff ordered O'Connell to dismiss his men, and, upon his refusal to do so, Mayor French notified him that he was suspended from office. Then O'Connell told his deputies that he was no longer possessed of authority and the force dispersed, many of the men going to the union hall. Major Naylor was appointed to the position vacated by O'Connell.

MINE OWNERS' SECRETARY INFLAMES MOB.

Along in the afternoon people began to gather for the meeting that had been advertised. Trouble was expected and the expected happened. A dray was placed in position on a vacant lot, and C. C. Hamlin, secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, was the first to speak. His speech was of the most inflammatory description. A man in the crowd questioned Hamlin's remarks and instantly a dozen of the fighting men brought in by the mine owners, were atop of him. Some one fired a shot and in a moment the fight became general. When the smoke cleared away it was found that Roxie McGee, a miner on the El Paso, was killed and a number injured, one of whom died in a little while. The companies of militia in the district were ordered out immediately and as it was said that men in the union hall had fired upon the crowd, an assault was ordered upon that building. Soldiers and others with rifles were posted in points of vantage and the hall was raked with bullets, until the inmates decided to surrender. As they emerged they were lined up on the street and with hands elevated marchd to the armory hall, where they were imprisoned. Four of the defenders of the union hall were wounded. All papers and records in the place were seized by the military.

MILITIA, SHERIFF AND MOB INAUGURATE REIGN OF TERROR.

A detail of soldiers then went into the union store and seized John Harper and all the employes. Then the office of the *Record* was visited and the entire force placed under arrest. The editor, Kyner, was taken later in the day at his home. Sheriff Bell had by this time collected his deputies and began to make arrests by the wholesale. By midnight 133 men were in the bull pen and at 2 a. m. the number was increased to nearly 200. The clerks in the union stores were taken in, and then the mob set to work and wrecked the place, doing a particularly good job on the stores in Goldfield and Anaconda. Manager Murphy of the Findley mine, demanded the bodies of the men killed in the explosion from Coroner Doran. That official was inclined to hold the bodies, but, upon being threatened with violence, gave them up. Doran had been heard to say that the explosion was an accident, and the mine owners at once came to the conclusion that he was trying to shield the murderers. He was forced to take back his statement and was ordered to give up his office.

Many arrests were made at Independence, both the marshals being among the prisoners. As the mob passed along, every window containing one of the famous flag-posters was smashed. This stirring day closed with the conveying of a number of prisoners to Cripple Creek.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

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Are We at Bulgaria or Italy?

I.

In the Daily People of the 6th inst., I read the criticism of Comrade Ollendorff, to a previous letter from the pen of Comrade Olive M. Johnson, which appeared under the title, "Are We At Bulgaria or Italy?" The criticism struck me in much the same way that the late, lamented Josh Billings, was impressed with the lecture of Bob Ingersoll, "The Mistakes of Moses." When asked what he thought of it, Josh replied by saying "I gave five dollars to hear Bob Ingersoll on 'The Mistakes of Moses,' I would give five hundred to hear Moses on the Mistakes of Bob Ingersoll." Whatever the shortcomings of Comrade Johnson's article may have been, there was one thing that she can lay claim to: she did not advocate the creation of any "Unity" committee. such as is intimated in Comrade Ollendorff's [illegible]

As one member of the Socialist Labor Party, I certainly agree that there should be one Socialist party in the nation, and I am equally certain that that is all there is now, no matter how many men thought they voted for "Socialism" on November 18th last. For one, I welcome any and all members of the multi-named party who have got the kinks out of their brains, and have discarded their old habits, such as endorsing capitalist candidates, or being endorsed by them; holding up the hands of "Armory builders," and acting as assistants to every scabby labor fakir in the land, in buncoing the workers by proclaiming that their scabby practices constitute a "Noble Waging of the Class Struggle," ad infinitum, ad nauseum.

While I would welcome any honest workingman to our ranks, at the same time I would say: let them come honorably and not by any such methods as Comrade Ollendorff recommends. For one, I seriously doubt if his methods would bring anything more than the trouble they would cause the working class in the hash-making contest that would follow their adoption.

If these men are honest and intelligent, these many thousands who voted for Debs, largely because there was no Bryan to go to, they will be with us ere long, if we do our duty towards them in the way of making them understand that, whatever they meant to vote for, they did not vote for Socialism, but voted for a scientific flank movement of capitalism, set up to keep the gullible portion of the working class forever chasing a will 'o the wisp, that will, if followed, lead to their undoing. Tell the truth and do nothing that will blur the "Difference" between the two parties. Only by such tactics can we hope to win permanent success. Anything else is not worth the effort that it takes to obtain it.

I agree with Comrade Wieder: don't flirt, especially with such an all round political disreputable, as the multi-named "Socialist" party. Never forget what happens to people who fool with tar barrels. Pursue the present tactics of the Party as they should be pursued, and do it vigorously and unflinchingly, and what ever is worth having in the "Socialist" party membership will come to us, if we do our duty as it should be done. Then we can make up our mind that what ever we failed to get did not belong to us, hence we ought not have it.

For one, I am unalterably opposed to anything that seeks to turn the S. L. P. from its present honorable, though, perhaps, somewhat arduous course. Stay on these lines, comrades, and fight it out if it takes several summers, is the advice of one who has watched the wobbling of the Kangaroo party, and wants none of it in his. On general principles I am opposed to mongrels anywhere and everywhere, especially in the political movement of the working class.

Michael T. Berry.

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 9.

II.

Apropos of the discussion in The People, under the above heading: while it is true that the words "Bulgaria or Italy?" are only used in a figurative sense to imply different periods of political development, and it would, therefore, be unwise to draw too hard and fast a line when following out the analogy, yet it is permissible to probe to see how far the supposed analogy holds or can hold under conceivable circumstances. Fortunately, the columns of The People afford material for this at first hand.

Taking Italy as the country enjoying Socialist "unity"—that unity for which some comrades are so ardent—we turn to the report of the Rome correspondent of the Vorwaerts on the Italian elections. He tells us among other things of the return of three candidates "not within the party," "Turate, De Felice, and a Sicilian named Antoni-Verretia, WHO ONLY RECENTLY APPEARED IN THE COLORS OF SOCIALISM," (the caps are mine), and we are informed, this makes thirty-two Socialist seats as before.

Now, if Italy, in this discussion, stands for "harmony," and "Unity," and this Rome correspondent gives us a fair picture of what that harmony means, then I, for one, like my stranded countrymen in the story on the government, am "agin it," every time. We could have got harmony long ago if the S. L. P. had allowed every one who chose to assume the name and pose as a Socialist whilst rejecting the necessary harness of a disciplined organization.

There is another point of distinction which makes analogies drawn from European conditions both misleading and mischevious. In Europe, the existence of the second ballot makes it possible for two rival Socialist parties to exist side by side, and yet their rivalry never to degenerate into hostility. With the second ballot, a candidate to be successful must poll in this district a clear majority of the votes cast. When two or more Socialist parties exist side by side each run candidates at the first ballot; if no one is elected by that ballot then both parties unite to vote at the second ballot for that Socialist candidate who polled most at the first. The other is withdrawn. But in the United States, the nature of the vote cast at a Presidential election makes clashing and hostility inevitable. There is no room for two candidates in the field—one must destroy (or swallow) the other.

In the Paris Congress of 1900 Bulgaria cast its two votes against the Kautsky Resolution; Italy divided its vote. That seems to be their position still. Have we changed? I think not, and would be surprised to learn that the recent article of Mrs. Olive M. Johnson meant anything more than a plea for a more discriminating and tolerant tone toward the rank and file of the Social Democracy. At present that is, at least to me, all that seems safe or called for.

James Connolly.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 9.

III

A letter by Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, appeared under the above title in The People of November 28. In the Daily People of December 6, is another letter under the same title by G. Ollondorf, intended, I presume, as a reply. On reading Mrs. Johnson's letter, I was prompted to write her a letter of commendation. On reading the latter, I felt like replying, but that is the duty of Mrs. Johnson, and, I feel sure, she will fulfill it.

As a representative of the party acting in the capacity of a speaker, Ollendorf's letter is an attack on the position I have been taking, hence I feel it my duty to put up a defense. Not being acquainted with Ollendorf, or his economic condition, I can keep free from personalities, and treat with the latter, not the man. This I would do were it otherwise. His position, as against mine I notice to be as follows: First, the middle class and the party; second, the vote; third, tactics; fourth, the S. D. P.

After briefly giving the position I have been taking on these points, I want to ask have I been in harmony with the party and is it right? If this is the party's position and it is wrong then the party is to blame and not me. If it is not the party's position, then I am to blame, and want to know the position of the party, in either case.

I have been telling these things to thousands of workingmen:

First, that society is divided into two classes, the means of life and profits being on one side, and labor and wages on the other. Between these two there can be no identity of interests. The middle class was stamped, in scathing terms, as small capitalists, a class that is always ready to do the bidding of the big capitalists, and a bitter enemy of the working class. In this connection, it was shown how they betray the worker and defeat their (the workers') purpose. Reference was made to past and present history. Every day occurrences were pointed out to the workers and they were told to have no confidence in the middle class, as the latter would not assist them to become free. Such political movements as Bryanism, Hearstism, Watsonism, S. D. P., etc., were pictured to them as movements of the middle class that they should hold aloof from and watch. It was made clear that the middle class man, being a small capitalist, had no interest in a political party that truly represents their (the workers') interests; never forgetting to make it also plain that there are exceptions to all rules. That once in a while, in rare cases, a middle class man would break with his class and join the worker. Nevertheless, the revolutionary movement is a working class movement and must be kept clear of the middle class.

As to that part of our platform quoted by Ollendorf, it is no invitation to the middle class to affiliate with us. It is plain that unless they can break with their class and get into the workers' position, we don't want them. If they don't do this, what do we want with their don't do this, what do we want their vote? This brings me to the second proposition.

I cannot think of an address during the five months of the recent campaign in which I did not, at the very outset, tell the workers that the Socialist Labor Party, was not soliciting their votes, that our mission was to teach them to understand capitalism and their class interests and to organize them accordingly. It was pointed out that there was a class war on the political as well as the economic field, showing how the capitalist class, big and litlle, moves on the economic field to further their political power and vice versa. The workers must do the same, through an economic and political organization of their own. The purpose of the Socialist Labor Party was shown to be to line the two great classes on the political field as they are lined up on the economic field. We didn't want the vote of the middle class, and we wouldn't get it, if we did. We also didn't want the vote of the working man unless he understood his class interests. A vote without such an understanding was of no value to the Socialist Labor Party, and a split vote, we never counted. It was made clear that our purpose is to build an organization, intelligent and strong enough to back up the principles voted for—if need be, to back it up without the vote. This brings us to the third proposition.

Tactics, of course, change with conditions, being somewhat different in different localities, but never getting from our motto: "No compromise of truth to make a friend or withdrawing a blow at error lest we make an enemy." All men look alike to us, and we care not for friendship any more than for enmity. We present the truth uncompromisingly that you may become your own friend. This brings me to the S. D. P.

I always stamped the S. D. P. as a capitalists' political party, and asserted that the workers who support it are no better than the workers who support the Republican and the Democratic parties, and who are honestly ignorant. If it is a fact that the S. D. P. is a capitalist organization, the workers who support it, can only be wrested from it, by being swallowed up, as were the Populists, or by going into power and showing their hand; for I find from experience that these so-called revolutionists (the S. D. P. wage workers) are more crazy in their support of the grafters leading their movement, then are those who support Teddy, or Bryan. Had Hearst been nominated, it is reasonable to believe that the S. D. P. would have vanished. The Socialist Labor Party will get no more recruits from the S. D. P. than from anywhere else; in fact not as much. These things, I have unraveled to the workers in analyzing "The Difference."

In conclusion, my position as against that taken by Ollendorf, is, first, that we don't solicit the members of the middle class to join us. If an exceptional one comes along, he must come right, then we are glad. He is treated as one of us. If he becomes offended at our position toward his class, then we are also glad: he can get out. We don't want him then. If he is not fit, how much fitter is his vote? For—second—the vote is no proof. A vote is but an expression. It can be honest or dishonest. We must first find the honest citizen and when this is done, his vote is fixed, and can't go from us, unless he is with us without the vote. Can we rely upon the 50.000 votes of the S. L. P.? By no means. Third, the tactics of the S. L. P. are correct and must be continued. Fourth, as for that committee, I would as soon meet with Republicans or Democrats. I, for one, would not serve in such a capacity, and think, that were such a step taken, there would be another Kang leap, and the movement boiled down again.

The above was and is my position. Am I in accord with the party?

W. W. Cox.

E. St. Louis, Ill., Dec. 11.

BRADDOCK AND VICINITY.

Comrades:

We have engaged the hall at the corner of Washington and 11th streets. On Tuesday evenings at 7.30 we hold meetings there. Workingmen that are at all interested in the betterment of the condition of our class are invited to attend.

Members who live in Pittsburg and Allegheny, as well as the local comrades, are also urged to attend and put their shoulders to the wheel. There will be a borough election ,and if we want to take part in it, we have no time to lose. Every Socialist knows that he should vote for what he wants at every opportunity ,and we must make the best of this one by getting down to work at once.

Quite a few of the Weekly People subscriptions will also run out this month and next. We must get them renewed. We must swell the sub list of our party press as much as possible.

Let us buckle down to work. Come to meetings! Put on the armor, throw down the gauge of battle with our meetings. Swell the army of doughty fighters for emancipation.

The Organizer.

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

[Dec. 10, 1904, issue of the Faribault, Minn., "Referendum," an organ of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party.]

To the Comrades:—

Last Saturday and Sunday, our State secretary spent several hours with the editor of this paper, and a few members of Local Faribault, having been sent down here at the expense of our State funds, he said, to demand an examination of the books of Local Faribault, to demand the secretary of this local to turn over to him the twenty-three individual ballots cast last May against the national platform and the trade union resolution.

Neither of these requests were granted, upon the ground that first, the local secretary is not bound to turn any ballots over to the State committee, without the consent of those who cast them, and as those members who cast those platform and union resolution ballots did not say so, I will not turn them over until such time as those casting those ballots so instruct me to do so.

Furthermore, it is printed on those ballots thus:

"The individual ballots should be retained by each local secretary."

After I refused to turn these over, he said the main thing the committee sent him for was to demand of me that I stop my "tirade and personal abuse of the State committee, and act in harmony with the party." That if I did not, "the State committee intended to expel the Referendum from the party and, if necessary, Local Faribault," to which those members present replied: "If Ford is voted out, we go, too."

To these demands, I refused to comply and a six-hour debate ensued.

I accused the committee of putting out capitalist propaganda (reform, revision, compromise rot) to catch votes NOT to educate the workers to straight, uncompromising Socialism, and when I read the reform document the committee used during the campaign, I then asked, "this committee demands me to stop my attacks upon its members for sending out such stuff as that?"

"The committee has a right to their belief in this matter, and you are dictating for them," said the secretary.

When I read the Wisconsin platform, which he said he had not seen, which declares for wages, shorter hours, buying the railroads, telegraphs, oil wells, coal fields, the factory system, and all other trust properties and paying for them at their actual value and issuing bonds to do it with, and declaring for an old age pension to be paid in dollars as now constituted under capitalism, and in which our State committee saw fit to defend Berger and Gaylord, as against Socialists and Socialism, he admitted that that was not Socialism, but that Berger was honest in his opinion and had a right to that opinion, and that I was "dictating to him and the committee."

"What: dictating to the committee when you admit that that committee has been sending out reform literature among the working class, telling them that that is what the Socialists want?" I asked.

"Well, you are hurting the Socialist movement by these attacks on honest officials in the party," he replied.

Question: "Am I not talking Socialism in the Referendum in perfect harmony with the report of the International Socialist Congress held at Amsterdam this year?"

Answer: "Yes, but you are making discord in the party, just as De Leon of the S. L. P., did."

Q.—"Now, isn't it true that it is the committee that has been and is now, making discord in the party by not teaching Socialism, while I am only showing to the comrades that our committee, which I am helping to pay, is not teaching Socialism?"

A.—"But you are dictating to the committee as to what Socialism is."

Q.—"How could my exposes on the committee be dictation, when you admit that I am advocating straight, uncompromising, revolutionary Socialism, and that the committee has been sending out reform stuff, which you say is 'a means leading to Socialism'?"

A.—"Well, I think you are directing a suicidal course."

AN OPEN LETTER.

Therefore, in answer to the executive committee of the Socialist party of Minnesota, when you stop putting out revisionary compromise rot, as you are putting out, quoted above, and cease sending out organizers to organize new locals with lawyers, doctors, and politicians as secretaries, instead of with workingmen, and put out straight, uncompromising Socialism, teaching the abolition of the wage system, the tax system, interest, profits and rents, competition and the full product to every worker who toils or does useful service for society, and the collective ownership of all the means of production, of transportation, and intelligence, including the factory system, all these to be taken over by society from the present trust owners without price, ifs, ands, or buts, and operated by the workers for the workers, thus making all able bodied men workers; and the abolition of the present monetary system, and cease your connivance with capitalist lawyers not in the movement, as our State secretary says in a letter to me, dated July 4th, 1904:I will be the gladdest man on earth, and will have no exposes to make.

Otherwise, I shall be forced to keep the comrades posted, and I can do that as well out of the party as in. We must have a Socialist executive committee, and not a revision, compromise, Standard Oil mixture.

E. B. Ford.

SUBSIDIARY RUMBLINGS.

I.

Joplin ,Mo., Nov. 7, 1904.

Editor Appeal to Reason:

Will you kindly answer through your columns of the Appeal a perplexing question to others, as well as myself, why there are two Socialist parties in the United States? One I notice has for its standard bearers, Debs and Hanford, the other, Corregan and Cox. The two parties seem to be advocating and teaching the same doctrine, while at the same time there seems to be confusion.

I have been travelling the past two years in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, and have met with many Socialists. Last November, being in St. Joe, Mo., I received my first introduction to Socialism, attended several street meetings. I accepted the papers and leaflets of different publications, and in reading all of it I soon became twisted. I attended a few meetings at the St. Joe club and I discovered that they indorsed both party's literature.

I asked the question, why such difference? Could not learn. Got more twisted. Went to Omaha, Nebraska, called at Socialist headquarters there. Saw more different kind of literature, some seemed to be hostile toward the other. I got more twisted. Went to a large hall to hear some man (a carpenter) deliver a Socialist speech. Crowded house. Great enthusiasm; got untwisted some.

There seems to be a crooked path that some people cannot trace to the right head. From what I have read, it seems to me that I am a Socialist and I don't understand how we are going to elect two presidents. Will you kindly give us some light on that question? It seems to be all nonsense to have two candidates to be voted for, for the same office.

I will inclose five one cent stamps for sample copy of paper containing answer. Thanking you in advance, I am,

Very respectfully.
Louis Ragsdale.

II.

Girard, Kans., Nov. 9, 1904.

Comrade Ragsdale:

The Socialist party differs from the other in management. There was once but one—the S L P., but a man named De Leon got hold of its machinery and run it to suit his clique and that won't do in this movement, and as he had the official recognition of the law to the name, and was preventing its growth by the most abusive tactics, the revolt that followed took nine-tenths of its following and has greatly increased since then. I think that organization is in the pay, or, at least, the interest of, the capitalists. It teaches the philosophy, but drives away the people by a management that is disgusting.

Fraternally,
Wayland.

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose you copy of letter I wrote to the Appeal to Reason, November 7th, with the reply I received from Mr. Wayland. I enclosed five one cent stamps asking him to send copy of paper containing reply. He failed to send paper, and kept my three cents to "apply" to the Bogus Socialist fund, I presume. Such a reply as he makes might satisfy the Bogus Pretenders, but not one who has investigated. I'm now in the S. L. P.

Louis Ragsdale.

Joplin, Mo., Dec. 18.

PASSAIC COUNTY EDUCATION.

Section Passaic County, Socialist Labor Party, holds educational meetings every Friday evening at Helvetia Hall, Van Houton street, excepting the first Friday in the month, on which date the regular business meeting is held. The members are urged to make an effort to induce sympathizers and friends to attend these educational meetings and thereby made them a fitting success.

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Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

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Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets, where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain,
And one boundless reach of sky.
— Longfellow.

FOR THE SOCIALIST CHRISTMAS TREE.

The latest official returns of the late election, now published by the "Evening Post," are the fullest so far gathered. They may be considered substantially full and substantially final. Such obvious errors as 33,453 votes for the Socialist Labor Party are minor and immaterial. The figure is certainly several hundred below the Party's actual poll, leaving the Party substantially unshaken. Likewise there is a probable mistake in the Debs vote. It is given at 391,303. Here also the figures are probably a hundred votes or so below the actual poll. All such inaccuracies are, however, trifling. They cannot materially affect the robust revelation contained in the figures of the total poll in the nation, as given by the "Evening Post."

On election night it looked as if the country had experienced a tidal wave—a tidal wave in favor of Roosevelt. The impression of election night gathered strength from the subsequent figures which simply gave the Roosevelt "pluralities." Fuller returns, however, while they did not reduce the Roosevelt pluralities, began gradually to put a different complexion upon the case. What now may be considered the full reports establish the important facts that there was no tidal wave; that what there was was a horse of a very different color, to wit, wide-spread disgust. This is shown by a comparison of the total national poll in this presidential year with the poll in the previous presidential year, 1900. In 1900, the total poll was 13,959,653; this year it was 13,247,909. In other words, after four years of national increase in the voting population, the poll for 1904 was more than 700,000 VOTES LESS THAN IN 1900! Even if there had been an increase in the total poll, it would have been a sufficiently remarkable fact had the percentage of the increase been below the percentage of the popular growth. When, however, despite popular growth, there is no increase whatever in the total poll; when the total poll does not even remain at a standstill; when it even falls below the poll of four years previous; and when the decline is the heavy one indicated—then the fact is robustly significant. It acquires all the greater significance when it is considered that never before in the country's history did the poll of a presidential year fall below that of the previous presidential year, except at the second election of Lincoln, when over ten States were in rebellion and their vote was excluded.

The widespread disgust revealed by the last presidential election is subject for rejoicing. Tidal waves imply enthusiasm. It would have been a distressing sign if, in the midst of the vast want and misery in the country, the masses could have enthused for a Roosevelt or any other capitalist candidate. The drop in the vote shows loss of confidence among extensive layers of the population; loss of confidence in the fetiches of the old parties. When to this is added the circumstance that a very perceptible number of the votes given to Roosevelt were given in anger at the insultingly "sane and safe" Democracy, the figures become still more satisfactory. These are encouraging premonitions, inestimable symptoms of the real tidal wave that is forming and that is destined to swamp the capitalist system. This fact is a valuable present to be hung on the Socialist Christmas tree of the land. It stands in twin importance with this other fact—already announced in a previous issue—that the Socialist Labor Party, the only party of revolt that urged the voters not to support it unless ready to back it up, has come out of this critical conflict unshaken in principle, unshaken in serenity, unshaken in strength.

TWO LETTERS.

I

The Referendum
A Revolutionary Socialist Paper.
No Compromise. No Revision.
By E. B. Ford
Faribault, Minn., Dec. 10, 1904.

To the Editor of The People:
My dear Comrade:—

I call you Comrade, because you are a comrade, in this great struggle through which we are now passing in an awful storm and thousands of us mean well and toward the one great end—the Co-operative Commonwealth.

While I am a member of the Socialist party, I do not hate those of the Socialist Labor Party and there are bad men in the Socialist party who are not Socialists and bad men in the S. L. P. who are not Socialists. Socialism is the same, no matter where we find it.

It seems to me it would be better to expose the bad men in both the S. P. and S. L. P., with their capitalist tactics, and relegate them to the rear, rather than for our party to abuse your party, and for your party to abuse our party.

Let's have clear cut, revolutionary Socialism, based on the class struggle, and a workingman's movement, with "labor as the whole" for our end.

Please send me several copies of your national platform, and Corregan's vote.

This letter is not private if you see fit to publish it.

Yours for revolutionary Socialism,
E. B. Ford,
Editor Referendum.

II

Daily People Office
2-6 New Reade St.
New York City
New York, Dec. 22, 1904.

Mr. E. B. Ford
Editor "Referendum"
Faribault, Minn.

Dear Mr. Ford—No slight is meant if I do not reciprocate with the title of "Comrade". In your party the title is applied as a term of friendship. It is not so in the S. L. P. With us the title is more technical. We apply it only to members of the Party.

It is refreshing to me to see the stand your paper takes in the matter of the importance of the personal agency. In my many years of experience in the movement, one of the most frequent charges I have heard made against myself is my "personal abuse". I have ever looked upon the charge as an echo by fools of words that knaves invent. No principle, however good or bad, can be more than a dead letter unless upheld by man. The mailed glove is innocent until the human hand animates it. He who attacks a wrong must perforce attack the wrongdoer. Any other course is to trifle with Right. I congratulate you on your being unaffected by the counter charge of "personal abuse", on your being determined to pursue the line of policy that you have entered upon in the matter, and upon the decency you have shown in ever substantiating your personal charges against the freaks and knaves with verifiable allegations of fact. Your exposures of your own party men are admirable.

But much as I admire your clearness of sight in the matter of exposing individual wrongdoers, I detect a glaring contradiction, indeed, serious error, in the posture implied by your words that for the S. L. P. to attack your party is to "abuse" it. Is not that holding towards the S. L. P. the same unwarrantable language that is held towards you by the elements in your party whom you so justly castigate? Your posture in this matter leads, however, to something graver than mere contradiction. It leads to error fraught with evil results. We laugh at the capitalists with their philanthropic schemes. Why is the ridicule justified? Simply because capitalist philanthropy is engaged at the Malapropian fool work of mopping back the ocean. For every waif whom philanthropy relieves, two are bred by capitalism. Capitalist philanthropy's work is love's labor lost. To uphold the institution of capitalism, with its wholesome breeding of pimples, and then to chase the pimples, even if they could all be chased and as fast as they spring up, is a Sysiphus work, that Socialism justly riddles with ridicule. What difference is there between such a posture, and yours with regard to your party? You would like your party to remain "unabused", but favor the "abusing" of the scamps that it produces. Do you not find the latter to spring up faster than they can be chased down and away? Is not your party organization similar to the institution of capitalism in that it is a regular breeder and attracter of such pimples? Your own words prove the fact. You have proved that your national platform is a fly-paper affair; you have proved that the bulk of your national committee men are traitors; you have gone further and claimed that in your late national convention there were only fifty-six Socialists out of one hundred and eighty-eight delegates. Moreover your columns fairly teem with the names of your party members whom you pillory. Does not that tell the tale that the system of your party, like the capitalist system, can be sooner ended than mended? We breed salmon and game to catch them and eat them. But can it be worthy of a serious man's endeavor to breed scamps for the sport of lambasting them? Or can it be a serious man's posture to find fault with trespassers on the scamp-preserve, while approving of the individual shots at the individual scamps? I wish to think that the point need but to be made in order to be clear to you. An organization that can produce such wrongs and wrongdoers as you have correctly pointed out must be inherently defective. How much superior is not that organization, which, like the Socialist Labor Party, is so constructed that the freak or knave ejects himself, than that organization, which like your party, not only breeds its own quota of freaks and knaves but attracts those that we cast off?

Moreover, watch what misleading language your posture leads to. Not a charge that your paper brings against the Wisconsin State platform of the Social Democracy but is true. Your charges are a series of bull's-eye hits. That platform is a disgrace to Socialism; it is a cross between freakishness and the political chicanery of the get-jobs-quick politician over the backs of the proletariat. And yet what are the flaming headlines that ornament your issue of Nov. 17? "600 Per Cent. Gains for Socialism in Four Years—Debs Beats Parker in Milwaukee—6 Legislators in Wisconsin". Such a declaration is at fisticuffs with your previous and masterly demonstration that the Wisconsin platform is non and anti-Socialist. A vote raked together by such means is everything but Socialist. In the measure that the voters were deceived into the belief that such a platform was Socialism, the Cause of Socialism was sinned against. The glorification of a vote gathered by such means as a Socialist vote does not square with the burning denunciation of the means as non and anti-Socialist. Such are the inconsistencies that flow from misplaced loyalty. Can such inconsistence aid in clarifying the public mind?

I join you in the wish for clear-cut revolutionary Socialism, based on the class struggle, as alone it can be based upon. Seeing such is the single purpose of the Socialist Labor Party, its unflagging effort is to educate and organize the Working Class. Such work is both constructive and destructive. With charity for all, with malice towards none and ever patient with the well meaning laggard, the S. L. P.'s sword is ever out against both Wrong and the intentional doer thereof, whether the same be an individual or an organization. We hold such to be the correct course; I invite you to follow it.

I have forwarded to you the matter that you desire.

Yours truly
D. DE LEON
Editor The People.

AND THESE ARE "PICKED".

The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Federal Commissioner of Labor, for 1903 is just out. It is a thick, 865-page book of the usual tallness. Its cover is red, but its contents are "thrilling enough for yellow covers". Its subject matter is "the cost of living of workingmen's families for one year", and is intended to prove prosperity in diagrams. The publication contains tables enough to make one's head swim, and subdivisions enough to make one's head reel. After one has overcome the first swimming and reeling impression, the work of buckling down "to find out" amply repays the labor.

In approaching the work of "finding out" certain elements, essential to the establishment of the existence of prosperity, must be constantly kept in mind. The bulk of those elements is summed up in the question: What is the family condition of the family? This question in turn divides into three others:

1st, Is the father's income sufficient to support the family?

2nd, Is the wife afforded the opportunity to be what she should be in the scheme of nature and of the happy home—the priestess at the hearth of her household, the center from which radiates the blessings of wifehood, the ministry of motherhood?

3rd, Have the children the opportunity to enjoy the pleasures of childhood, to acquire the physical and mental vigor to fit them for manhood?

Applying these questions to the tables furnished by the report, a state of things is found to prevail in the country answering the questions clip and clear. What that state of things is may be summarized by probing the figures for the four leading states of the Union—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio.

As to New York, the following facts appear: Of the total of 4,559 families reported, with only 5—3 Belgians, 1 Mexican and 1 Turkish—does the husband's earnings suffice for the family's needs. In other words, 4,554 of the 4,559 families labor under a deficit, so far as the head of the family's earnings are concerned. The deficit is generally made up through wife and child labor. In only 48 of the 4,559 families does the wife stay at home; and only 15 out of the 4,559 families is free from the scourge of child labor. Moreover, 937 out of the 4,559 families stagger under the weight of an absolute deficit, despite wife and children being harnessed to the chariot of toil.

As to Pennsylvania, the facts are these: Of the total of 3,702 families reported, with only 13—8 Canadians, 3 Russians, 1 Greek and 1 Norwegian—does the husband's earnings suffice for the family's needs. In other words, 3,689 of the 3,702 families labor under a deficit so far as the head of the family's earnings are concerned. The deficit is generally made up through wife and child labor. In only 184 of the 3,702 families does the wife stay at home; and only 7 out of the 3,702 families is free from the scourge of child-labor. Moreover, 593 out of the 3,702 families stagger under the weight of an absolute deficit, despite wife and children being harnessed to the chariot of toil.

As to Illinois we find: Of the total of 1,633 families reported, with only 2—2 Belgians—does the husband's earnings suffice for the family's needs. In other words, 1,631 of the 1,633 families labor under a deficit, so far as the head of the family's earnings are concerned. The deficit is generally made up through wife and child-labor. In only 94 of the 1,633 does the wife stay at home; and only 16 out of the 1,633 families is free from the scourge of child-labor. Moreover, 388 out of the 1,633 families stagger under the weight of an absolute deficit, despite wife and children being harnessed to the chariot of toil.

Finally, also Ohio: Of the total of 1,800 families reported, with only 35—34 Norwegians and 1 Dane—does the husband's earnings suffice for the family's needs. In other words, 1,765 of the 1,800 families labor under a deficit, so far as the head of the family's earnings are concerned. The deficit is, here as elsewhere, generally made up through wife and child-labor. In only 255 of the 1,800 families does the wife stay at home; and only 21 out of the 1,800 families is free from the scourge of child-labor. Moreover 241 out of the 1,800 families stagger under the weight of an absolute deficit, despite wife and children being harnessed to the chariot of toil.

Two more facts will complete the illumination of the picture. The Census figures for 1900 show that the average wages of the workingmen is $436 a year. Now then, few, very few are the heads of families in the report for any state as low as the Census average. And so far as the four states just analyzed are concerned, there is not one instance of so low an earning. All the husbands quoted in these four states receive higher wages than the census average; most of them more than $100 in excess; many more than $200 in excess. The second fact is that the 25,440 families that form the basis for the report are, in the language of the report, "normal families", that is to say, "a husband, a wife, not more than five children, no one of whom was over 14 years of age". Accordingly, the child-labor patentized in the report is the labor of infants; the size of the families is not excessive; and the earnings of the head of the family are above the average, in most cases away above the average actually earned.

The three questions that test the prosperity of the land, as reflected by the report, receive answers that indict the "intellectuals" and "moralists" who uphold the present social system. The home is smashed; the child is sacrificed; the wife is unsexed—such is the picture cast by "picked" families, how picked may be judged from their exceptionally higher wages. What must not be the state of things with the "unpicked" mass, that produces the bulk of the nation's wealth, themselves plundered of almost all!

LAWSON REVELATIONS.

It is all very well for the multimillionaires to affect indifference at the Lawson revelations. The fact is the gentlemen feel mightily uncomfortable. They feel as uncomfortable about it as did the courtiers of Louis XVI when the necklace scandal exploded. It matters not whether Lawson exaggerates, as little as it mattered whether the necklace scandal was all true. What is undeniable about the former, as was about the latter, is so stupendous that all exaggeration may be discounted, and yet there remain huge chunks of unquestionable truth. In this respect, Lawson revelations and necklace scandals differ materially from the slanders that petty souls set afloat and wing with a little bit of more or less immaterial truths. In such cases the expectation is to catch the unwary with the little particle of truth. Such schemes usually fail. The huge body of falsehood ever proves too much for the little frail wings of truth, and the conspiracy collapses. Not so with Lawson revelations and necklace scandals. Not only is the truth in them of proportions large enough to make a solid lodgement, but they never break out except at historic seasons that are ripe for just such revelations.

Of course, the workingman has no direct interest in any of the Lawson revelations. It is nothing to him whether "Standard Oil" did or did not plunder investors to the tune of 39,000,000 at a clip. Workingmen are not investors. It is as much as they can do to meet their own running expenses for the merest necessaries of life. All profits are plunder. "Standard Oil" plundering investors is a case of "dog eat dog." The workingmen's wages would not rise one cent a year whichever side did the plundering, or if no such plundering were done in speculation. Nevertheless the workingman has deep interest in these scandals. His class, his movement, his cause cannot reach triumph until the ripeness of times; and these scandals tell that the season for the rotten-ripe tooth of capitalism to drop out of the jaw of society is at hand. The dropping of that tooth cannot be hastened this side of its own decay. But neither is its dropping all-sufficient. The new, the healthy tooth that is to take its place must itself have ripened to the point of being ready to replace the old. Is the workingman's Movement ripe? If not, why not? And this being ascertained, what is there to do in order to ripen the new tooth for the social jaw?

It is in this sense that the Lawson revelations are valuable. They would lose all value to the Working Class if the workingman were to stand and gaze at them open-mouthed. Their value will be inestimable if they cause the workingman to turn his thoughts to his own class—and set himself to work.

The theory of Commissioner of Corporations, James R. Garfield, that the trusts are entities equal in power to the State, and should, therefore, be subject to federal incorporation and control, appears logical and sound. One is inclined to believe that since the nation is more powerful than the State, it will succeed where the latter fails. Such a theory, however, is logical and sound only in the abstract. It has no practical value. Thomas Lawson in Everybody's Magazine, is demonstrating that the trusts, through their many million dollar campaign funds, can dominate the nation just as effectively as they can the State. The trusts are forerunners of Socialism. They can only be shorn of their power by making them collective property.

The Sun wants the adjunct "and Labor" lopped off the title "Department of Commerce and Labor". As the department is strictly commercial, there appears no logical reason why the lopping off should not prevail. Sam Gompers, who was mentioned for the headship of the Department, while he was aiding Hanna to secure its creation, may object on the ground of "labor recognition": but then none but a "labor leader" who needs it in his business will want an empty, useless title.

A news despatch, describing the successful test of a mechanical cotton picker, concludes with these words: "A big crowd of negroes was present to see the machine that takes their job away." This exultant note may be turned to one of mournfulness when the South finds that, in addition to the negro question, it has a vast array of unemployed on its hands

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Chadwick, Lawson and Morse—these names are prominent in scandals that have followed one another fast. The capitalist class had better go slow. It is exposing itself in a manner that is quickly and effectively removing every vestige of belief in its much-lauded integrity, morality, etc.

A Fall River despatch dated Dec. 16 and bearing on the textile strike, observes, "The delay in securing the promised aid from the American Federation of Labor, has disheartened many of the strikers." Poor deluded workingmen and women! When will they learn the truth that the leaders of the A. F. of L. are more intent on aiding Capital than Labor. Note Sam Gompers activity in the Civic Federation!

The open shop war is growing more acute. The capmakers and the carriagemakers are right in the midst of it, the former on the defensive, the latter the aggressive. Appearances favor the capmakers at present, but as the fight is likely to resolve itself into a test of endurance any prediction as to the final outcome at this time would be out of place. So also with the carriagemakers: time alone will show whether it is win or lose with them. But no matter whether employer or employe triumph, the issues raised by the open shop will open up the class struggle in a manner that will lay bare the futility of the attempts to evade its settlement on correct lines by such methods as conciliation and arbitration. In so far as the open shop does this, in so far as it makes clear the necessity for the solution of the problems of capital and labor along Socialist lines, in that measure is the open shop war to be welcomed, for then, no matter what its present outcome, the final issue can only redound to the benefit of the working class.

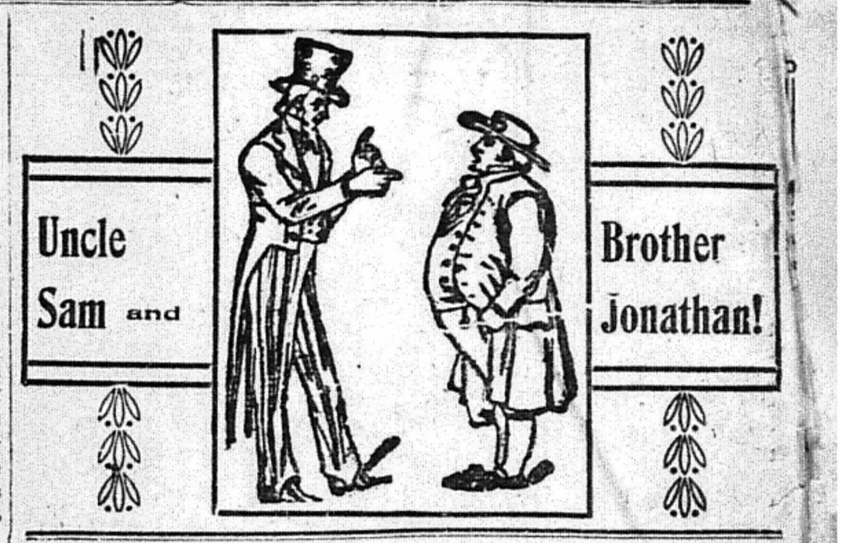
The Street Railway Journal of December 3rd, contains this interesting adv.:

"STREET RAILWAY STRIKES.

"Among strikes broken by us are:

Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn	1895
Union Traction, Philadelphia	1895
Scranton Railway Company	1900
Scranton Railway Company	1901
Rhode Island Company, Providence, and many others	1902

"Drummond's Detective Agency,
"1 Ann St., New York City.
"A. L. Drummond, Gen'l Manager.
"Ex-Chief U. S. Secret Service."



BROTHER JONATHAN—I am a Socialist, but—

UNCLE SAM (mockingly)—How familiar that tune is.

B. J.—Familiar or unfamiliar, 'tis a true tune. I am a Socialist, but the Socialist Labor Party is no good. I'm going to stay with the Democratic party.

U. S.—I thought the tune was familiar; there isn't a fakir in the land but hums it; some with the variation that they are going to stay with the Republicans.

B. J.—That may be, but I'm no fakir for all that. I am a Socialist; fakirs say they are Socialists, but they are not; but I am.

U. S.—Have you anything more to say?

B. J.—Yes, I have this more to say: The Socialist Labor Party is no good—

U. S.—You said that once before.

B. J.—And I was going to tell you why it is no good.

U. S.—Let us hear.

B. J.—It moves too slowly.

U. S. opens his eyes.

B. J.—You won't deny that would you?

U. S. looks at him.

B. J.—Now will you deny that?

U. S.—If you want to travel to a certain place, and there is only a stage-coach to take you, would you call stage-coach rapid travel?

B. J.—No; stage coach is slow travel.

U. S.—Would you say that the stage coach is too slow a way of travelling?

B. J.—If there is no other conveyance, I wouldn't say that.

U. S.—Slowness and fastness are, accordingly, relative terms, are they not? The stage coach is fast travel if the alternative is to foot it, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—It is slow travel only if there is faster means of transportation available, eh?

B. J.—Yes; but what has that got to do with your S. L. P.?

U. S.—One more question, and I'll tell you. If you want to go to a certain place and the only transportation available thither is a stage coach would you, for the sake of fast traveling, jump into a fast train that runs in the opposite direction?

B. J.—No, I wouldn't.

U. S.—And you wouldn't call the stage no good, eh?

B. J.—No; it is good enough for my ultimate purpose.

U. S.—And what would you think of the man who, wanting to go to that certain place, said: "The stage is no good; it is too slow; I'm going to take the train—

B. J.—But there is no train in that case!

U. S.—Just so. If he wants a train he would have to travel in the opposite direction. What would you say of the man?

B. J. looks suspiciously at U. S.

U. S.—I'll tell you: You would say of him that he had not made up his mind where he wanted to go—

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—Or that he was an elaborate blockhead gotten up regardless of expense. Would you not?

B. J.—Hem—hem—

U. S.—Out with it, yes or no?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—That's your case. Take your choice. Either you are not a Socialist and don't know where you want to go, or you are a Socialist, but being an elaborate blockhead gotten up regardless of expense, for the sake of more rapid travel you are willing to be taken to where you don't want to go. The S. L. P. don't move very fast, true; but, Socialismward, there is NOTHING moving at all. The only other things moving, do move swiftly, but without exception they move away from Socialism, being, all of them, capitalist concerns. Now, what are you, a fakir who falsely claims he is a Socialist, or a blockhead? (Gives B. J.'s hat a pull that brings it down over his eyes.) You may decide the question at your leisure.

Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

[Rather than try to give a condensed report of the Amsterdam Congress and of what I saw of the European Movement in general, I shall present a series of articles under the above general head, subdivided under special heads. This flash-light method will be on the whole better. It will deal in detail with persons and things; and the flash-lights will, in the end, be seen to run into one another and portray the scene more effectively.—DANIEL DE LEON.]

XIV.

RESOLUTIONS AND DOCUMENTS.

A.

KAUTSKY RESOLUTION.

(Paris Congress, 1900.)

In a modern democratic state the conquest of the public power by the proletariat cannot be the result of a coup de main; it must be the result of a long and painful work of proletarian organization on the economic and political fields, of the physical and moral regeneracy of the laboring class and of the gradual conquest of municipalities and legislative assemblies.

But in countries where the governmental power is centralized, it cannot be conquered fragmentarily.

The accession of an isolated Socialist to a capitalist government cannot be considered as the normal beginning of the conquest of political power, but only as an expedient, imposed, transitory and exceptional.

Whether, in a particular case, the political situation necessitates this dangerous experiment, is a question of tactics and not of principle; the international congress has not to declare itself upon this point, but in any case the participation of a Socialist in a capitalist government does not hold out the hope of good results for the militant proletariat, unless a great majority of the Socialist Party approves of such an act and the Socialist minister remains the agent of his party. In the contrary case of this minister becoming independent of his party, or representing only a fraction of it his intervention in capitalist government threatens the militant proletariat with disorganization and confusion, with a weakening instead of a fortifying of it; it threatens to hamper the proletarian conquest of the public powers instead of promoting it.

At any rate, the congress is of opinion that, even in such extreme cases, a Socialist must leave the ministry when the organized party recognizes THAT THE GOVERNMENT GIVES EVIDENCES OF PARTIALITY IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR.

B.

DE LEON PROPOSED RESOLUTION.

(Amsterdam Congress.)

Whereas, The struggle between the working class and the capitalist class is a continuous and irrepressible conflict, a conflict that tends every day rather to be intensified than so be softened;

Whereas, The existing governments are committees of the ruling class, intended to safeguard the yoke of capitalist exploitation upon the neck of the working class;

Whereas, At the last International Congress, held in Paris, in 1900, a resolution generally known as the Kautsky resolution, was adopted, the closing clauses of which contemplate the emergency of the working class accepting office at the hand of such capitalist governments, and also, especially, presupposes the possibility of impartiality on the part of the ruling class governments in the conflicts between the working class and the capitalist class; and

Whereas, The said clauses—applicable, perhaps, in countries not yet wholly freed from feudal institutions—were adopted under conditions both in France and in the Paris Congress itself, that justify erroneous conclusions on the nature of the class struggle, the character of capitalist governments and the tactics that are imperative upon the proletariat in the pursuit of its campaign to overthrow the capitalist system in countries,

(Continued on page 5.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

YET ANOTHER QUITS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose here a copy of my resignation from the Socialist party. I assure you there are hundreds in the S. P. who are "on the fence" just as I have been for six months, and who will make good S. L. P. material.

If you see fit to publish this for their benefit you have my consent.

Yours fraternally,
J. D. DeShazer.

Montrose, Colo., Dec. 13.

[Enclosure.]

To Montrose Local, Socialist party:

I hereby announce to you my withdrawal in the Socialist party to take effect at the reading of this notice. As some of you will remember, I expressed my dissatisfaction with the platform, and especially the State and municipal program, soon after they were adopted by the national convention of 1904.

As I see it, the whole machinery of the party is in the hands of men who, to be charitable and say the least, are amateur Socialists, just as the membership, as a body, are amateur. For instance, Victor Berger, one of the writers of that famous (?) platform; member of the National Committee; candidate for Congress, etc., and as lecturer and editor of the "Social Democratic Herald," one of the foremost educators (?) of the proletariat. What of him?

Follow him through the recent convention of the A. F. of L. at San Francisco.

For the sake of brevity, I will call your attention to only one of his resolutions (for a detailed account of his conduct, go to the report of the convention), the Colorado resolution:

"Resolved, That the twenty-fourth convention of the A. F. of L. hereby expresses itself in gratification over the defeat of the capitalist tyrant, Governor Peabody, of Colorado."

Something, indeed, over which to rejoice, but who should rejoice?—whose was the victory? Was it a victory for the proletariat? If it was (as Berger says it was) we Socialists are on the wrong track, for in that victory the Socialists lost over 700 votes! A pretty expensive victory for the Socialist party.

This is only one of many instances which I give as illustration. I could go on, but space does not permit.

I have not arrived at this decision prematurely. I have been arguing this matter with myself for months. It has caused me to do a great deal of studying which otherwise I, perhaps, should not have done. When a question arises in one's mind, a decision must be reached eventually and I wanted to be able to weigh the question in the proper balance and decide intelligently and correctly.

I am tired of giving my support to a party for which I feel called upon to make excuses. Socialism is scientific if it is anything and I see no excuse for a genuine Socialist party to be on the defensive. To me, it is evident that there is much truth in the charges made by the Socialist Labor Party in their pamphlet, "The Difference."

Henceforward, instead of "boring from within," I will strike from without.

Yours truly,
J. D. DeShazer.

"A FEW INSTANCES."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to give a few instances of the bogus Socialists' "Socialism" and its ways:

Last year, 1903, a new charter measure was gotten up for the city of Denver, Colo., providing for municipal ownership, by, for and of the taxpayers of whom three-fourths were of the middle class. Everything affecting taxation was left entirely to the direct vote of taxpayers alone, thus depriving the non-taxpayers, or workingmen, of all essential political power.

R. A. Southworth, editor of the "Alliance of the Rockies," supposedly a "Socialist" party paper, supported the measure with articles published in his paper and after its defeat the "Appeal to Reason" mourned it as a "defeat of the people."

Southworth then was and is now a member of the Local Quorum of the State Committee, S. P., of Colorado. William Mailley, the S. P. national secretary, suppressed the report of this affair, sent to his office at the time. He claimed to believe in letting the party membership know what was going on (!) The immaculate H. F. Titus, of Seattle, did the same, so did the "New Yorker Worker," and the "Chicago Socialist,"—all claiming to stand for full information to the rank and file. Also Chas. H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago, who received a report of it, kept mum because Southworth sold their literature.

I know those parties got a report of this thing because I sent it to them myself.

John Easton.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4.

TEXAS SPLENDID SHOWING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find clipping from San Antonio Daily Express, containing official vote by counties for President at last election. It would be well to have complete list, so far as the S. L. P. is concerned, printed in the Daily and Weekly People, to show what can be done by systematic spreading of literature in a state unable to send out a speaker.

The list as published in the Express contains an error so far as Bell and Bexar Counties are concerned and which I corrected upon information furnished by Secretary of State. It should be: Bell County, 20, Bexar, 32. The figures were reversed. Added to the total of 421 votes cast for Corregan as given in list mentioned, the 29 votes polled in Harris County, the County Judge of which failed to make return within prescribed time, we have a grand total of 450, which is a splendid showing, when one considers the enormous decrease of the total vote of the State (199,851) and the disfranchisement of so many wage workers by the enforcement of the poll tax provision in the new election law.

Frank Leitner.

TEXAS VOTE.

Counties.	Corregan.
Anderson	2
Angelina	1
Atascosa	2
Bandera	1
Bell	20
Bexar	32
Blanco	3
Borden	1
Bosque	2
Burleson	2
Cass	3
Cherokee	2
Childress	1
Clay	18
Coleman	5
Collin	1
Colorado	1
Comal	1
Comanche	2
Cooke	9
Coryell	3
Cottle	1
Dallam	2
Dallas	14
Delta	2
DeWitt	3
Dickens	1
Dimmitt	12
Donley	1
Edwards	2
Ellis	3
El Paso	6
Fayette	1
Floyd	1
Foard	5
Franklin	1
Freestone	2
Galveston	6
Gillespie	4
Goliad	3
Gonzales	3
Grayson	1
Gregg	3
Grimes	1
Knox	1
Lamar	5
Lampasas	1
Leon	2
Limestone	1
Lubbock	2
Madison	1
Matagorda	2
McLennan	3
Medina	1
Nacogdoches	1
Navarro	2
Newton	3
Guadalupe	2
Hopkins	4
Howard	26
Hunt	4
Jefferson	6
Johnson	27
Karnes	1
Kaufman	5
Kendall	3
Kerr	2
Nolan	1
Nueces	1
Orange	3
Palo Pitno	9
Parker	3
Polk	1
Rains	4
Red River	3
Sabine	1
San Jacinto	2
San Saba	2
Shackelford	1
Shelby	1
Smith	4
Somervell	1
Tarrant	30
Taylor	2
Travis	25
Val Verde	2
Van Zandt	10
Walker	2
Waller	3
Webb	6
Wharton	5
Witchita	1
Wilbarger	2
Williamson	2
Wilson	1
Wise	1
Wood	1
Zapata	1
Total	421

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In witnessing the roll call and, incidentally, the martial display of the mounted police on East Twenty-seventh street, just off Fifth avenue, I could not help but think of the wise forethought of the robber class, who, under the pretext of "supervision of traffic," are increasing the number of mounted men, perceiving that in case of serious trouble the man on foot does not amount to much.

But then, Mr. Capitalist, even the "mounted police" wouldn't save you from having to go to work under Socialism, and thus become a useful member of society, instead of as to-day, the parasite who sucks the life blood of the great majority of the people, the working class.

A. Francis.

New York, Dec. 21.

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS IN HOLYOKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am more than pleased to be able to furnish the Daily People with a chapter to the new departure, "Volcanic Rumblings."

This week I received an invitation to take part in a debate at the Vorwaerts' Turn Hall, Holyoke, at which the subject for debate was to be: Is the Social Struggle a Class Struggle, and Are There Classes in America? The subject was answered with "yes" by twenty against three votes.

A visitor there got up and asked: "Mr. Chairman, will you tell me why there are two Socialist parties in the field?" This brought out the fact that there were others who wanted to know this, too. A motion was then passed by seventeen against three votes that the Turn Verein Vorwaerts be requested to arrange a public meeting for the purpose of answering this question and that the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist party be invited to bring forth facts in answer to the question.

I gave notice that I would be prepared to present facts and requested the other side to do likewise, as mere word charges would not be tolerated.

A member of the Socialist party said that it was my fault that there were two parties in Holyoke and that through my many blunders in the Board of Aldermen, I had prejudiced the people against Socialism. I publicly told him to be sure and look up the minutes of the Holyoke Board of Aldermen and pick out all the points he intends to make.

There will be music in the air bye and bye, you may be sure.

M. Ruther.

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 18.

GETTING WHAT HE VOTED FOR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed pay envelope of the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., averaging $9.39 a week for three weeks, and covered over with real estate and profit-sharing advs., a la Appeal To Reason plainly shows how capitalists co-operate to fleece the wage slaves. Nor is that all. There are about 100 to 150 men and boys applying for work at the shipyards every day, thereby giving the capitalists in control an opportunity to pit the unemployed against the employed. There were nearly 500 men discharged December 17 and another gang is to receive an enforced vacation, "for the holidays", on December 24. Those who are fortunate (?) enough to continue to be exploited expect to have to submit to a wage reduction.

One of the men who has just moved his family here was bewailing his misfortune. I asked him, "How did you vote?" "For Roosevelt and Prosperity". I immediately showed him where he had got what he voted for, and explained the principles of the Socialist Labor Party to him, giving him the leaflets "The Difference", "Manifesto of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance", and "Which Is Right?" in addition.

Comrades and fellow workers, on with the teachings of revolutionary Socialism. Down with the damnable capitalist system, which, after exploiting them, makes paupers of the wealth producers. Hasten the Socialist Republic, where every one shall have economic equality and protection, and the guarantee to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Fore River Wage Slave.

Quincy, Mass., Dec. 18.

SECTION DULUTH'S LECTURES.

Section Duluth invites the wageworkers to attend a series of lecture to be given in Sloan's Hall, 20th avenue West and Superior street, on the following dates.

January 1—Where Wages Come From.

January 15—Should Labor Remain A Commodity.

February 5—Development of Capitalism.

February 19—Public Ownership.

March 5—Working Class Politics.

March 19—Old and New Unionism.

April 2—Paris Commune.

April 16—Why Strikes Are Lost.

May 7—Reform or Revolution.

May 21—The Socialist Labor Party.

Lectures begin at 3 p. m. Admission free.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

FLASH-LIGHTS OF THE AMSTERDAM CONGRESS.

(Continued from Page 4.)

which, like the United States of America, have wholly wiped out feudal institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, First, That the said Kautsky Resolution be and the same is hereby repealed as a principle of general Socialist tactics;

Second, That, in fully developed capitalist countries like America, the working class cannot, without betrayal of the cause of the proletariat, fill any political office other than such that they conquer for and by themselves.

Offered by Daniel De Leon, Delegate of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America with Credentials from the Socialist Labor Parties of Australia of Canada.

C.

DRESDEN RESOLUTION.

(Dresden, Ger., National Convention of German Social Democracy, 1903.)

The National Convention of the Party demands that, although its delegation in the Reichstag shall assert their right to fill with one of their own members the offices of first Vice President and of a Secretary in the Reichstag, it nevertheless declines to assume courtly obligations, or to submit to any conditions that are not founded on the constitution of the Empire.

The National Convention of the Party condemns to the fullest extent possible the efforts of the revisionists, which have for their object the modification of our tried and victorious policy based on the class war, and the substitution, for the conquest of political power by an unceasing attack on the bourgeoisie, of policy of concession to the established order of society.

The consequence of such revisionist tactics would be to turn a party striving for the most speedy transformation possible of bourgeois society into Socialist Society—a party, therefore, revolutionary in the best sense of the word—into a party satisfied with the reform of bourgeois society.

For this reason, the National Convention of the Party, convinced, in opposition to revisionists' tendencies, that class antagonisms, so far from diminishing, continually increase in bitterness, declares:

1st. That the Party rejects all responsibility of any sort under the political and economic conditions based on capitalist production ,and therefore can in no wise countenance any measure tending to maintain in power the dominant class.

2d. The Social Democracy can strive for no participation in the Government under bourgeois society, this decision being in accordance with the Kautsky Resolution, passed at the International Congress of Paris in 1900.

The National Convention of the Party further condemns every attempt to blur the ever growing class antagonisms, in order to bring about an understanding with bourgeois parties.

The National Convention of the Party relies upon its Reichstag delegation to use its' power, increased by the increase in its own numbers and by the great accession of voters who support it, to persevere in its propaganda towards the final object of the Social Democracy, and, in conformity with our program, to defend most resolutely the interests of the working class, the extension and consolidation of political liberties, in order to obtain equal rights for all; to carry on more vigorously than ever the fight against militarism, against the colonial and imperialist policy, against injustice, oppression and exploitation of every kind; and, finally, to exert itself energetically to perfect social legislation and to bring about the realization of the political and civilizing mission of the working class.

D.

DRESDEN-AMSTERDAM RESOLUTION.

(Amsterdam Congress.)

The Congress repudiates to the fullest extent possible the efforts of the revisionists, which have for their object the modification of our tried and victorious policy based on the class war, and the substitution, for the conquest of political power by an unceasing attack on the bourgeoisie, of a policy of concession to the established order of society.

The consequence of such revisionist tactics would be to turn a party striving for the most speedy transformation possible of bourgeois society into Socialist society—a party therefore revolutionary in the best sense of the word—into a party satisfied with the reform of bourgeois society.

For this reason the Congress, convinced, in opposition to revisionist tendencies, that class antagonisms, so far from diminishing, continually increase in bitterness, declares:

1. That the party rejects all responsibility of any sort under the political and economic conditions based on capitalist production, and therefore can in no wise countenance any measure tending to maintain in power the dominant class.

2. The Social-Democracy can strive for no participation in the Government under bourgeois society, this decision being in accordance with the Kautsky resolution passed at the International Congress of Paris in 1900.

The Congress further repudiates every attempt to blur the ever growing class antagonisms, in order to bring about an understanding with bourgeois parties.

The Congress relies upon the Socialist Parliamentary Groups to use their power, increased by the number of its members and by the great accession of electors who support them, to persevere in their propaganda towards the final object of Socialism, and, in conformity with our program, to defend most resolutely the interests of the working class, the extension and consolidation of political liberties, in order to obtain equal rights for all; to carry on more vigorously than ever the fight against militarism, against the colonial and imperialist policy, against injustice, oppression and exploitation of every kind; and finally to exert itself energetically to perfect social legislation and to bring about the realization of the political and civilizing mission of the working class.

E.

ADLER-VANDEVELDE PROPOSED RESOLUTION.

(Amsterdam Congress.)

The Congress affirms in the most strenuous way the necessity of maintaining unwaveringly our tried and glorious tactics based on the class war and shall never allow that the conquest of the political power in the teeth of the bourgeoisie shall be replaced by a policy of concession to the established order.

The result of this policy of concession would be to change a party which pursues the swiftest possible transformation of the bourgeois society into a Socialist society, consequently revolutionary in the best sense of the word—into a party which contents itself reforming the bourgeois society.

For this reason the Congress, persuaded that the class antagonism, far from diminishing, increases continually, states:

1st, that the party declines all responsibility whichsoever for the political and economic conditions based on the capitalist production and consequently cannot approve of any means which tend to maintain into power the dominant class;

2, that the Social Democracy, in regard to the dangers and the inconveniences of the participation in the government in the bourgeois society, brings to mind and confirms the Kautsky resolution, passed at the Internaional Congress of Paris in 1900.

F.

GENERAL STRIKE RESOLUTION.

(Amsterdam Congress.)

The Congress, considering that it is desirable to define the position of the Social Democracy in regard to the "General Strike";

Declares (a) that the prime necessity for a successful strike on a large scale is a strong organization and a self-imposed discipline of the working class;

b that the absolute "general strike" in this sense, that all workers shall at a given moment lay down their work, would defeat its own object, because it would render all existence, including that of the proletariat, impossible;

and (c) that the emancipation of the working class cannot be the result of any such sudden exertion of force, although, on the other hand, it is quite possible that a strike which spreads over a few economically important trades, or over a large number of branches of trade, may be a means of bringing about important social changes, or of opposing reactionary designs on the rights of the workers;

and therefore warns the workers not to allow themselves to be taken in tow by the Anarchists, with their propaganda of the general strike, carried on with the object of diverting the workers from the really essential struggle which must be continued day by day by means of the trade unions, and political action, and co-operation;

and calls upon the workers to build up their unity and power in the class struggle by perfecting their organization, because, if the strike should appear at any time useful or necessary for the obtainment of some political object, its success will entirely depend on that.

G.

GENERAL STRIKE RESOLUTION.

(Lille, Fr., National Convention of Socialist Party of France, 1904.)

Whereas, The collective laying down of work, or the strike, is the sole weapon left by capitalist legality, on the domain of economics, at the disposal of the proletarians in the defence of their bread and their dignity;

Whereas, By causing the antagonism of interests, that characterizes the capitalist order, to flare up even in the eyes of the blindest, and, on the other hand, by awakening the class instinct among the workers, the strike is of a nature to lead the latter to the class-conscious-

(Continued on page 6.)

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

J. A., NEW YORK—You must be of the opinion that we are in the confidence of the Volkszeitung Corporation. All we know on the matter documentarily is that over $15,000 have been collected for the "Daily Call": and that the Corporation's report to the Corporation makes out the "Worker" to be having a surplus, but the report to the State Convention of the S. D. P. states that the "Worker" is run at a deficit. For the rest, it is at second and third hand only that the information reaches us that the Corporation needs and uses the funds gathered for the "Call", and that there is no earthly show of the "Call's" ever appearing, seeing that the Corporation requires the money itself. The "Volkszeitung" is said to need the cash.

J. A. McC., WILKINSBURG, PA.—If there is any contradiction, it is in seeming only. The 2,068 votes at the head of the column as the initial S. L. P. vote were cast in the presidential year of 1888. But so vapory was the Party then that it had no Presidential candidates. It was not until 1890 that the Party stood up in a manner that marked an epoch. There were loosely jointed S. L. P. organizations outside of New York. It was not until the campaign of 1892 that these were solidified into an actual Party. Geographers of idle minds are always disputing where the original streamlets are that form the river's source. Such streamlets cut no figure in the question. Where does the river become navigable? The S. L. P. river became navigable in 1890

S. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Any time as soon as possible will do.

F. S. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—The Socialist vote of Italy was 164,946 in 1900; this year it was 301,525. Remember, however, that the total poll was only 1,581,702.

H. W., NEW YORK—All the reports that come in show that the education that is being demanded is on Marxism. This can be given in only two ways: Either by purely theoretic articles, or by weaving Marxism into the events of the day. Both measures are useful. The People follows both, with the preponderance upon the latter.

R. L. T., SAN JOAQUIN, CAL.—The new National Committee of the S. L. P. is now being elected. When elected the names will be published.

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.—1st, That matter will be attended to.

2nd, There are no such pamphlets by Kautsky. "The Working Class", "The Capitalist Class", "The Class Struggle" and "The Socialist Republic" are substantially four of the chapters of the "Erfurter Program". The "E. P." is a book that Kautsky wrote on the platform of the German Social Democracy, which was adopted at Erfurt, hence the name. The substance of four of the chapters were taken, they were put into English, adapted to American conditions, and published separately.

3rd, Massachusetts Public Document No. 43, for the year 1901, and which gives the tables of the candidates, their party designations and the votes they polled, has this entry on page CCXXVI: "John C. Smith of Fitchburg, Democratic, Social Democratic, 437 votes. Worcester County, Representatives in the General Court", that General Court is the lower branch of the State legislature.

A. G. D., SEATTLE, WASH.—1st, Lotteries are proscribed by law.

2nd, Facts and briefness.

A. L. K., DETROIT, MICH.—1st, A very extensive treatise on the subject of how much can be produced under co-operation, and in how little a time, is to be found in the English translation of the 32nd edition of Bebel's Woman, published by the Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade street, this city.

2nd, Impossible to judge of an article until we see it. Try your hand at it, and send it on.

T. McA., HAVERHILL, MASS.—The Kangaroo or Volkszeitung Corporation element method is subterranean. It consists of private letters, winks and inuendos. They have no facts to combat the S. L. P. with Their methods are an indication of the sinister character of their purpose.

E. S., CINCINATTI, O.—Labor being a merchandise, it follows that its price must go down with other prices, and, theoretically, that its price must rise with other prices. But the latter does not necessarily follow. A feature of the merchandise Labor is that, with it, two other elements come into play. The first is that the surplus-wealth-producing quality can remain unaffected despite the deterioration of the workingmen, down to a certain point, of course: below that point he dies. The second element dove tails into this. Improved machinery, etc., displaces Labor, that overstocks the Labor-Market, making the supply larger than the demand. Bringing the two elements together, the result is that the workingman's earnings may decline despite increasing prices. This, of course, can not take place under normal conditions; but the conditions become abnormal at the present stage of capitalism. It is a fact that will not stand refutation that, if the increased cost of living and all such kindred matters are taken into consideration, the workingman's earnings in America are to-day lower than they were ten years ago.

B. S. VANCOUVER, B. C.—1st, We never met Ben Bakes.

2nd, Dr. Aley died recently. He was a member of the Party.

3rd, Dr. Aley wrote several articles against the S. T. and L. A., Shade several in its favor. You will have to be more definite.

4th, James Connolly has moved to this city. He is a member of the S. L. P.

C. Z., PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—In this State the S. L. P. will have to gather signatures for election.

F. W., NEW YORK—De Leon never "schemed to get control of the K. of L." All the scheming was done against his work to render the K. of L. a bona fide Labor organization. His work was always over and above board. The scheming against him began right after the Philadelphia G. A. of the K. of L. There De Leon convicted Powderly documentarily of having appropriated for his own salary funds that had been collected upon a call issued by himself for the Homestead and Coeur d' Alene strikers. Upon De Leon's motion Powderly was thrown down. Then the scheming commenced against De Leon by the upholders of Powderly corruption. Charley Martin of Tiffin, O., since an assistant at the S. P. national headquarters under Mailey, took a leading part, as a Powderly corruption upholder, in scheming against De Leon, and he is still at it. He has since been joined in the scheming against De Leon by the next pack of K. of L. national officers. De Leon had helped to set these up and demanded of them that they be true to the class struggle. They humored De Leon at first, but when they found that they were at the end of their tether of duplicity and that he would "do them up" at the next, the Washington G. A., they schemed to keep him out. Their scheme was this: they trumped up charges against De Leon's Local (mind you, not against De Leon himself but against his Local) and they suspended the Local and kept the thing pending. The idea being that De Leon's Local being suspended, he could not be admitted to the G. A. The scheme was smashed. De Leon got into the G. A. for a whole day, and there documentarily convicted the National Officers of publishing a German Democratic paper in Baltimore, with articles "lifted" heading and all from the "K. of L. Journal" and that were written so as to fit into a German paper. The result was that De Leon pulled D. A. 49 out of the clutches of those scheming fakirs. And they and Martin are the starters of the charge that "De Leon schemed to run the K. of L."!!

N. A., GLADSTONE, COLO.—Read on Astronomy anything and everything written by Sir Robert Ball. It is just what you want.

F. A. G., NEW YORK—Many a Gompers Union applies the "industrial" principle. But in all such cases the subordinate trade is regularly victimized by the dominant one: for instance, in the case of the Typographical Union and the allied trades. The "Industrial" plan is no wizard's wand. The wizard's wand is the principle of taking in the employed and the unemployed, based upon the principle of the class struggle and all that is thereby implied.

F. R., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Now for your fifth question: What did the plebeians in revolt against Rome, and who started to build a new city, use as a medium of exchange? Their condition was too transitory to establish a

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

THE TOUR OF COMRADE FRANK A. BOHN.

On November 20 began the transcontinental tour of Comrade Frank A. Bohn. The comrade put in one week's work in Kentucky, after which he proceeds to Indiana and Illinois, from which he will go to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, and then return East. When first conceived, the tour was undertaken largely as a means to get Comrade Bohn to California, the S. L. P. State Executive Committee of that State having engaged the comrade for a three months' agitation and organization tour there. But that aspect of the matter vanished completely when the result of the late election became known. A situation utterly different from what we have had before, confronts us today. The "safe and sane" Democracy has been smashed at the polls. Ne plus ultra capitalism has been placed in the saddle in a manner that must cause secret fear in the hearts of its more far-seeing representatives, it being more than they probably bargained for. As a result, the lines of the class struggle will soon become more plainly visible in our political life than ever before. During such times men will learn more in a month than they would otherwise learn in a year. Their minds will be open. Therefore, now is the time for the Socialist Labor Party to do its utmost to agitate, educate and organize. The tour of Comrade Bohn appeared desirable when first mentioned. Looked at in the light of the present situation, it has become imperative.

To make possible the uninterrupted success of this tour, the National Executive Committee, who have assumed full responsibility for the work, financially and otherwise, must be supported. We therefore call upon all members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party to contribute to a fund to sustain the work now undertaken, said fund to be known as the "General Agitation Fund" under which head all contributions will be publicly acknowledged. Let those who can give send their contribution, but wherever possible instead of making one contribution and then be done with, let those who ardently desire to further this work pledge a small weekly contribution in an amount in keeping with their means and thus insure a steady income. Should the response to this call warrant it, other organizers will be put on the road as fast as means permit.

Public acknowledgements of the amounts received will be made once a week in the Sunday People and will then appear in the subsequent issue of the Weekly People.

Trusting that this will meet with the response the situation demands, we are, Fraternally yours,

The National Executive Committe, Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn, Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

The General Agitation Fund has been started to sustain the work of Comrade Frank A. Bohn, now engaged in making a transcontinental agitation and organization tour. Contributions to this fund, in large and small amounts, may be sent to the undersigned. During the week ending with December 24, the following amounts were received:

Miss C. Weinberger, New York (on 15c. weekly pledge)	$0.15
M. Weinberger, New York (on 15c. weekly pledge)	.15
Ed. Schreck Schenectady, N. Y.	2.50
K. Georgewitch, Schenectady N. Y.	1.50
D. Baer, New York city	.25
Mrs. J. Eck, Hoboken, N. J.	.50
Sympathizer, Col. Springs, Col.	1.50
13th A. D. New York	1.15
Eugene Fischer, New York	1.00
A Buffalo Molder, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
Total	$9.70
Previously acknowledged	$100.05
Grand total	$109.75

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on December 23, at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Gillhaus in the chair. Absent J. Hammer, E. C. Schmidt and J. J. Donohue, the latter excused. The financial report showed receipts in the amount of $116.-75; expenditures $75.78. In order to make possible the audit of the books prior to the meeting of the new N. E. C., it was decided to close the books with the week ending with December 24th and call upon Section New York to notify the auditing committee (Moren, Scherer and Heyman) to attend to the audit during the coming week.

Communications: From Buffalo, N. Y., a letter suggesting sale of Party organs on the streets by uniformed men, the uniform to bear the name of the paper. From Section Cleveland, O., reporting election of officers. From Indiana S. E. C., a letter bearing on the information gained through the tour of Comrade Bohn and the steps to be taken to utilize that information for the building up of the Party organization in the state. From Herbert T. Shaw, Reno, Nev., a former member of Section Minneapolis, Minn., application for membership at large which was granted. From the New York County Committee application for a charter in accordance with new constitution which application was granted. From Organizer Bohn several letters reporting upon his work in Indiana and Moline, Rock Island and Davenport. From Section Butte, Mont., reporting that the Section is active, disposes of a good deal of literature and means to establish connections in other parts of the state. From Kentucky S. E. C. upon general Party matters and work in the state. From Section Monroe County, N. Y., enclosing letter from Section Tacoma, Wash., seconding the proposition of the former section. From Section Minneapolis, Minn., reporting election of officers. Several Sections reported the receipt of the N. A. F. matter promising to push the same to the utmost. From Connecticut S. E. C., reporting favorably on the plan of having jointly with Massachusetts and Rhode Island a permanent organizer in the field. The secretary reported to have forwarded copies of the Connecticut letter to Massachusetts and Rhode Island, so as to facilitate a conference of representatives of the three states as proposed in the Connecticut letter.

Section Boston, Mass., reported the expulsion of Enoch Williamson for conduct unbecoming a member.

In connection with the call of the National Secretary upon the State Executive Committees bearing upon the election of the members of the new N. E. C., which is to convene on Sunday, January 1st, 1905, it is again urged that reports be promptly made as to members elected. Every state organized with a State Executive Committee must elect a representative.

Timothy Walsh,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting of above committee was held at S. L. P. Hall, Hartford, Conn., Dec. 11, with F. Fellerman in the chair.

Kensington absent.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Correspondence: From National Secretary, H. Kuhn, replying to inquiries about general organizer, forwarding Comrade W. H. Carroll's address, also giving information in regard to cooperating with the State of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut in sending out a general organizer for above States. Referred to new business. From New Haven, returning subscription lists, reporting election of J. Marek as organizer of Section, also his nomination for member of N. E. C. Filed. From Comrade W. H. Carroll declining offer to engage as organizer, having decided to remain in Boston for the winter. Filed. From Rockville, returning subscription lists and nominating Chas. Mercer for member of N. E. C. Filed. From N. A. F. Committee, sending matter for distribution, explaining conditions, etc. Filed, and secretary's action in forwarding matter to Section and members at large approved. From Moosup, forwarding $1 for Arbeiter Zeitung, nominating M. Stodel for member of N. E. C. and reporting good results in disposing of N. A. F. matter. Filed. From New Britain returning subscription lists and nominating Chas. Mercer for member of N. E. C. Filed. From Stonington in regard Daily People loan certificate; referred to new business. From P. Christianson, receipt for money forwarded. Filed. From Bridgeport, nominating Chas. Mercer for member of N. E. C. Filed.

Treasurer's report received as follows:

On hand Nov. 1,	$144.21
Income for Nov.	10.03
Total	$154.24
Disbursments for Nov.	11.90
On hand Dec. 1,	$142.34

Secretary's account of International Congress stamps received and filed.

New business:

Secretary ordered to forward nominations for member of N. E. C. to Sections and members at large for a vote same to close December 28th; also to forward pledge blanks to nominees for signature. Daily People loan certificate received from Stonington was shifted to Emil Schierholz, Hartford.

Co-operation plan of Massacusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut State E. Co.'s in putting a general organizer in the field was discussed and secretary instructed to notify National Secretary that this committee favors the plan if satisfactory arrangements can be made in regard the working of the plan.

There being no other business the committee adjourned.

E. Sherman, Rec. Sec'y.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and two subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, December 24th, the same number as last week. We are holding our own. Let us do more than that. Let us carry on a big campaign for subscriptions during the winter. Some Sections have already started to do so. In Minneapolis, Minn., for instance, the Section has sent in one hundred trial subscriptions for the Sunday and Weekly People. They have already elected canvassing committees who will try to induce the trial subscribers to become permanent readers of either the Sunday or the Weekly People. Subs. come pretty regularly from there. Those comrades mean business. How about your Section? Has it lined up for good work along this line? If not, see that it does without delay.

The 34th Assembly District, New York city sends in twenty-eight more. The comrades are spreading the Party press with great determination in that district.

Other subs. came in as follows: 18th A. D., New York, 9; G. A. Jenning, East St. Louis, Ill., 7; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 6; 1st, 3rd and 5th A. D., New York, 6; P. Friesema, Jr. Detroit, Mich., 5; C. Schmidt, New Haven, Conn., 5; August Clever, Braddock, Pa., 5.

Comrade Slater of Newport News, Va., orders eight copies a week for six months. Quite a number of orders for bundles have come in since we suggested this method of propaganda. It is a good method. We should like to see many more orders come in. Send in yours. Try distributing sample copies among your shop-mates. You will find it easier to secure subs. after giving out a sample copy three or four weeks. Following are the rates for small bundles:

5 copies 3 months	$0.65
5 copies 6 months	1.30
5 copies 1 year	2.50
10 copies 3 months	1.30
10 copies 6 months	2.50
10 copies 1 year	5.00
25 copies 3 months	3.25
25 copies 6 months	6.25

For the three months subscription fund, $20.50 was received. $4.50 was used up, leaving a balance on hand of $215.55.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

A splendid record was made the past week. And all indications show that the time for spreading our literature is most opportune.

The S. L. P. of Great Britain bought about 750 pamphlets, and other literature, making a total of about $40 worth. Comrade Baldelli of Brooklyn, took 400 of the new Italian pamphlet, the S. L. P. vs. the S. D. P. Minneapolis took $14 worth of books; San Francisco, 350 assorted pamphlets, and Philadelphia five cloth-bound books. The Socialist Educational Club of Chicago bought $9 worth of pamphlets. Newport News, Va., took two "Woman," and one "Ancient Society." Frank Bohn, National Organizer, bought two "Woman," and twenty pamphlets. Roanoke, Va., took fifty pamphlets; Boston, Mass., 150 "Buzz-Saw Series" and Buffalo, N. Y., thirty Neue Welt Kalendar. There were several small orders. We give due credit to all those who do good work, although their orders are smaller; but we haven't room to credit them individually in these notes.

Organizations should notice that we furnish Robert's Rules of Order at seventy-five cents.

There has been an unavoidable delay in getting out "The Gold Sickle," and "The Infant's Skull"; but they will be out shortly. Orders should continue to be sent in.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following additional presents have been received for the Bazaar and Fair held for the benefit of the Daily People at Grand Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day:

O. J. Hughes, city, fine merschaum pipe and case; G. Abelson, city, fine aluminum condensed milk jar; Oscar Poehland, Brooklyn, N. Y., first class banjo and zither; Mrs. E. Koettgen, Paterson, N. J., laundry bag; A. Snopeld, fine ornament and improved flat iron; F. A. Nagle, Springfield, Mass., box of fine cigars; Peter Jacobson, Yonkers, N. Y., 2 cloth bound books; William Schwagerman, Yonkers, N. Y., and Mrs. A. Schwagerman, Brownsville, N. Y., fine pin cushion and work box; G. Langkaus, 2 fine ornaments; G. Wishnak, Brooklyn, N. Y., four gilt framed pictures; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Gobr, Indianapolis, Ind., fine centre piece; Mrs. L. Pfefferle, Marion, Ind., fine sofa pillow; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Dillon, Marion, Ind., fine sofa pillow; Smith and Director, city, fine rug; Mrs. Touroff, Brooklyn, N. Y., fine rug; Mr. Albieg, Stamford, Conn., pair of silk garters, silk doylie; Mrs. George Rose, Stamford Conn., 3 handkerchief bags, 4 glove boxes, 3 handkerchief boxes and 2 plaques; J. Plomondon, city, cloth bound Karl Marx "Capital"; G. Popper, 10 fine pictures; E. A. Archer, cloth bound Shakespeare; Section So. Hudson, 3 mantel easels and plates, 4 jewelry trays; Excelsior Educational Association, cash donation of three dollars; Section Hamilton, O., cash donation $8.25; General Committee, Mass., S. L. P. per S. French, pair of ladies beautiful rubber boots, alarm clock, 10 silk lamp mats, 8 dozen high grade dress buttons, 10 boxes ladies assorted dress buttons, 5 hand painted badges and one dozen red silk ribbon bows; Karl Zimmerman, Hoboken, N. J., pair of sterling silver cuff buttons, sterling silver ladies pin, sterling silver Indian gent's ring and sterling silver watch fob; Miss Elsbeth Zimmerman, Hoboken, N. J., pair of golden earrings; Mrs. Paul Behring, city, very handsome hand painted feather sofa pillow; Miss Lottie Mattern Kessler, city, beautiful pin cusion.

L. Abelson Organizer,
2-6 New Reade street, New York.

GERMAN PARTY ORGAN FUNDS.

Proceeds from sale of tickets for the benefit of German party organ, "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung."

		Amounts received.
U. Suske, Philadelphia, Pa		$ 1.00
Chas. Burkert, Barnhill, O.		5.00
C. Stark, West Bay City, Mich		9.00
U. Burkhard, Indianapolis, Ind.		1.90
Julius Rocker, Shawnee, O.		2.00
U. Seifarth, East Pittsburg, Pa.		4.00
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill.		.80
A. Specht, Jacobs Creek, Pa.		2.00
A. Clever, Braddock, Pa.		6.00
A. Laepple, Allentown, Pa.		4.00
C. Tobin, Attleboro Falls, Mass.		2.00
U. Barschdorf, Adams, Mass.		1.70
H. D. McTier, Roanoke, Va.		2.00
E. J. Smith, Salineville, O.		2.00
W. B. Cooper, Somerdale, O.		2.00
F. Friedensburg, Galveston Tex.		2.00
Henry Piper, Geneva, O.		2.00
C. Clive, Salt Lake City, Utah		2.00
J Kracsun, West Newton, Pa.		2.60
U. Gierginsky, Hartford, Conn.		4.00
E. U. Gidley, Newburgh, N. Y.		.80
G. C. Shell, Black Diamond, Cal.		2.00
Emil Keen, Batavia, N. Y.		4.00
Martin Strauss, Holoyke, Mass.		6.50
I. U. Raun, Clinton, Ia.		2.20
John Behr, Akron, O.		2.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn.		1.80
Section Winona, Minn.		2.70
Ed. Schade, Newport News		6.00
G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass.		4.00
Otto Gundermann, Warsau		1.50
Berger Knudson, Jersey City,		2.00
W. J. Wuest, Utica, N. Y.		10.00
J. H. Nordholdt, Hamilton		6.00
Frank Janke, Indianapolis		4.00
Ben Frankfort, Minneapolis		3.20
F. J. Steinbach, Cincinnati		1.60
Section North Hudson, N. J.		1.00
J. Marek, New Haven		3.00
J. Hoechenberger, N. Y. Mills, N. Y.		2.00
Herman Spittal, Erie, Pa.		3.70
J. Riedel, Mineral City, O.		2.00
D. Zappe, Denver, Col.		1.40
Samuel Johnson, St. Paul,		5.30
J. C. Madison, Richmond		4.00
Frank Leitner, San Antonio		4.00
Gustav Widmayer, Brooklyn		2.00
August F. Fiedler, Chicago		12.00
G. U. Jenning, East St. Louis		3.00
Geo. Anderson, Los Angeles,		22.70
Fred. Farchmin, Sheboygan		10.00
Anton A. Lassick, Lead, S. D.		1.30
E. F. Meier, St. Louis, Mo.		8.00
J. Trautwein, Kansas City		1.40
John Withers, Rochester		6.60
Nils T. Fuglestad, Cambridge		1.00
Karl Spahr, San Antonio		10.00
T. F. Brennan, Salem, Mass.		1.20
M. Wiesinger, Albany, N. Y.		3.20
James L. Short, Peoria, Ill.,		8.70
Chas Martin, Tacoma		3.50
K. Georgewitch, Schenectady		13.90
Julius Eck, Hoboken, N. J.		6.10
Fritz Kalbitz, Chicago, Ill		4.00
Theo. Tresek, Philadelphia		1.00
F. Clark, New Brighton, N. Y.		2.30
John Neupert, Waterbury		1.50
L. Abelson, New York City		14.60
J. L. Short, Peoria, Ill		2.00
Fred Fellermann, Hartford		10.00
Jacob Fritz, Evansville, Ind.		6.00
Section Cleveland:—		
Robert Zillmer	$76.00	
P. C. Cristiansen	19.60	
Richard Koeppel	11.90	
Frank Erben	16.00	123.50
E. Sherman, Rockville, Conn.		8.00
J. Vierthaler, Milwaukee		13.50
Section Seattle, Wash.		3.40
Frank Knoth, Cleveland		1.78
Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill.		6.00
W. F. Rohloff, Buffalo, N. Y.		7.90
Edmund Seidel, Philadelphia		1.50
G. T. Peterson, Elizabeth		3.30
A. Smutz, Louisville, Ky.		5.50
Section New Bedford, Mass.		1.60
Jacob Schmidt, Sandusky		4.00
Total		$480.28

P. C. Christiansen, Treasurer.

Note: Sections and comrades will take note that all unsold tickets must be returned, for the sake of control, to the undersigned.

P. C. Christiansen,
635 Scranton avenue, Cleveland, O.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

FLASH-LIGHTS OF THE AMSTERDAM CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 5.)

ness that can and is bound to turn them into Socialists; therefore

The Socialist Party of France reminds all its members that it is their duty to affiliate with their respective Trades Unions, to join hands with their comrades on strike, and to aid with all their power in the triumph of revindication.

Whereas, On the other hand, a more or less extended strike, or a general strike, may, with the aid of the organization of Labor and under favorable circumstances, act decisively in a revolutionary explosion; while at the same time, wherever the proletariat has no other available means of action, or is threatened with the loss of those it has, such a mass-suspension of work may be the only means to either conquer or recover such weapons;

The Socialist Party of France, without assuming any responsibility in the conflicts that lie outside of its proper field, declares itself ready to fulfill its full duty in such eventualities;

But it affirms, louder than ever, that the capture of the means of production by society, depends upon the capture of the political power by the organized proletariat—all workingmen, who have become conscious of their class, must align themselves with Revolutionary Socialism, alone capable, through the political and economic expropriation of the capitalist class, to insure the well being and freedom of all.

H.

GENERAL STRIKE PROPOSED ALLEMANIST RESOLUTION.

(Amsterdam Congress.)

Whereas, An impartial examination of the economic and political facts that, during the last years, have beset the proletariat of the several countries in the mater of the different forms of capitalist exploitation, show that the several countries, in their respective Socialist organizations, have been led to the weapon of the general strike as the most effective means to arrive at the triumph of Labor's revindications, as well as to insure the defence of public liberty:

Whereas, These instances indicate how, at all acute crises, Labor's consciousness turns in some spontaneous manner to the general strike, which it looks upon as one of the most powerful and withal practical weapons within its reach; therefore

The Revolutionary Socialist Party invites the International Congress of Amsterdam to induce all nations represented at the Congress to turn their thoughts to a study of a rational and methodical organization of the general international strike, which, without being the only weapon of the revolution, constitutes a weapon of emancipation that no true Socialist has the right to ignore or to disparage.

I.

ANTI-IMMIGRATION PROPOSED RESOLUTION.

(Amsterdam, 1904.)

Fully considering the dangers connected with the immigration of foreign workingmen, inasmuch as it brings on a reduction of wages and furnishes the material for strike-breakers, occasionally also for bloody conflicts between workingmen, the Congress declares:

That, under the influence and agitation from Socialist and Trades Union quarters the immigrants will gradually rank themselves on the side of the native workingmen and demand the same wages that the latter demand.

Therefore the Congress condemns all legislative enactment that forbids or hinders the immigration of foreign workingmen whom misery forces to emigrate.

In further consideration of the fact that WORKINGMEN OF BACKWARD RACES (CHINESE, NEGROES, ETC.) are often imported by capitalists in order to keep down the native workingmen by means of cheap labor, and that this cheap labor, which constitutes a willing object for exploitation, live in an ill-concealed state of slavery,—the Congress declares that the Social Democracy is bound to combat with all its energy the application of this means, which serves to destroy the organizations of Labor, and thereby to hamper the progress and the eventual realization of Socialism.

H VON KOLL, (Holland.)
MORRIS HILQUIT, (United States.)
CLAUDE THOMPSON, (Australia.)
H. SCHLUTER, (United States.)
A. LEE, (United States.)
P. VERDORST, (Holland.)

J.

UNITY RESOLUTION.

(Amsterdam Congress.)

The Congress declares:

In order that the working class may develop its full strength in the struggle against capitalism, it is necessary there should be but one Socialist Party in each country as against the parties of capitalists, just as there is but one proletariat in each country.

From these reasons all comrades and all Socialist organizations, have the imperative duty to seek to the utmost of their power to bring about this unity of the party, on the basis of the principles established by the International Conventions; that unity which is necessary in the interests of the proletariat to which they are responsible for the disastrous consequences of the continuation of divisions within their ranks.

To assist in the attainment of this aim, the International Socialist Bureau as well as all parties within the countries where unity now exists will cheerfully offer their services and co-operation.

BEBEL,
KAUTSKY,
ENRICO FERRI,
V. ADLER,
TROELSTRA,
VANDERVELDE.

LETER-BOX.

(Continued from page 4.)

medium of exchange. They probably used such Roman coin as they may have brought with them, and for the rest fell back upon old time barter.

L. P., LYNN, MASS.—The S. L. P. position towards radicals who accept the S. L. P. economics is not to bother about their "radicalism". Radicalism, as you use the term is a man's private concern. The S. L. P. does not bother about private concerns.

S. B. H., GRAND JUNCTION, COL.; O. M. J., OAKLAND, CAL.; J. M. W., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; F. S. NEW HAVEN, CT.; F. F. HARTFORD, CT.; J. A. K., PUEBLO, COL.; F. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; K. E., CINCINNATI, O.; J. C., NEW YORK; H. J. B. FLORENCE, COL.; J. R. F, DAYTON, O.; R. B., PATERSON, N. J.—Matter received.

DAILY PEOPLE CHRISTMAS FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$27.25
Sam Winauer, city	3.00
A. Clever, Braddock Pa.	2.00
Sympathizer, Watervliet, N. Y.	5.50
P. Walsh, city	1.00
T. Tresek, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
J. Vierthaler, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
Wm. Messinger, Cleveland, O.	2.00
E. Powell, Newport News, Va.	1.00
W. Quade, Newport News, Va.	1.00
Ed. Schade, Newport News, Va.	1.00
H. Bolton, Newport News, Va.,	.50
P. M., Plainfield, N. J.	2.00
Total	$49.25

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

During the week ending with December 24, the following amounts were received:

Conn. S. E. C., balance on lists.	$9.06
Penn'a. S. E. C., on lists	.88
New York S. E. C., 1-2 on list 613 (Haerer)	1.85
Total	$11.79
Previously acknowledged	$1,162.19
Grand total	$1,173.98

Note.—During the last week but few of the lists still outstanding have been returned. Lists should be in the hands of the undersigned by January 1st.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

ATTENTION, HARTFORD.

Only a few days more and another year will disappear in the abyss of time, to make room for a youngster, who will take up its course. Since immemorial times this occurrence has been celebrated by the various peoples and races, and following this custom, Section Hartford, S. L. P. has decided to celebrate New Year's eve, Saturday, December 31, at headquarters, 892 Main street, and cordially invites its friends and sympathizers to participate in a social gathering.

Committee.

FOR "DIE ARBEITER."

The Progressive Socialist Club has arranged a Basket Party and Reception for the benefit of "Der Arbeiter," an S. L. P. organ in the Jewish language to take place on New Year's Eve, Dec 31, 1904, at Grand Irving Palace (annex) 214-220 Broome street, New York.

Comrades and sympathizers understanding the importance of a true Socialist paper, propagating the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party among the Jewish speaking proletariat are requested to come, and bring their friends ,and in this way help make the affair a moral and financial success.

All those wishing to contribute presents may either send them to J. Carliph, 246 E. Broadway, or bring them to the hall on the night of the affair.

For the Progressive Socialist Club,
J. Carliph, Committee.

BUFFALO NOTES.

On New Years Eve, Saturday, December 31st, at 8 p. m., the Buffalo Section, S. L. P., will have a pedro party and entertainment in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street. Dancing will begin shortly after 10 o'clock. Good music. Handsome prizes will be given to the lucky winners. Every friend of the Party in Buffalo who wishes to meet the New Year enjoyably in company of fellow-Socialists, should come with his family and friends to Florence Parlors, Saturday, December 31st. Tickets, at fifteen cents, on sale by comrades and at the Labor Lyceum meetings.

Don't forget the Buffalo School of Socialism meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., sharp, at S. L. P. headquarters, Old Y. M. C. A. building, 19 West Mohawk, corner Pearl streets, top floor. Sound Socialist literature is thoroughly discussed there. A couple of dozen men and women are getting the benefit of those discussions and you are invited to join them.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 850 Market street Room 40. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.—Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P. meets in Room 3, Richmond Hall, Richmond street W., every second and fourth Wednesdays. Workingmen cordially invited.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

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